FBIS

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SOVIET-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS 2 OCT

LD021746 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva October 2 TASS -- A scheduled session of the Standing Soviet-U.S. Consultative Commission opened here today. The commission was set up to promote the attainment of the goals and the realization of the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on May 26, 1972, and also the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war signed by the two countries on September 30, 1971.

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY MEETING OPENS IN GENEVA

LD012041 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva October 1 TASS -- The second session of the preparatory committee of the third conference to review the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has opened here today. This treaty entered into force in March 1970 and now embraces more than 120 states.

The third conference, which is to open here next September, is to become an important stage on the road to lessening the danger of nuclear war and creating conditions for the further development of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

U.S. ARMS POLICY, PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

LD030212 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Addressing the General Assembly, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, said that Washington had deliberately blasted the talks on both medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. Comment on this now from Vladimir Teplov, who writes for us on international affairs.

Right after it came to power, the Reagan administration refused to ratify the SALT-II agreement, though it had taken 7 years to work it out. Instead, it advanced new proposals that were clearly aimed at tipping the balance of strength in America's favor. To understand this one should bear in mind that the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States substantially differ in structure. The Soviet Union has 70 percent of its strategic warheads on ballistic missiles based on land. As for the United States, it depends for over 80 percent of its strategic warheads on ballistic missiles launched from submarines and on heavy bombers. So, if strategic arms were to be reduced on the basis of equality and like security, it would be necessary to count all their types, land-based ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and heavy bombers carrying long-range cruise missiles.

This is the Soviet idea, a serious, businesslike approach to talks. This country has more than once called on America to adopt a similar attitude, but the Americans have instead proposed cuts in only missiles based on land and submarines. They wanted the emphasis to be laid on reductions in land based missiles, the type of weapons that form the core of the Soviet strategic forces but play a much lesser role in the nuclear triad of the United States.

At the same time, the White House made no provisions for cuts in strategic aviation, in which it has a large superiority.

If the Soviet Union accepted the American terms, it would wind up with 50 percent fewer delivery vehicles and over 60 percent fewer warheads than the United States. What the White House actually proposed was for the Soviet Union to agree to American nuclear supremacy. No wonder this country refused the offer. Washington then decided to achieve strategic superiority by deploying its new nuclear missiles in Europe.

For a long time the United States has had forward-based weapons in Western Europe. These include nuclear-capable aircraft based at the American bases in Western Europe and on carriers off European shores. They can strike at Soviet territory. The Soviet Union had no such weapons capable of reaching American territory. It pointed this out to the American side during the talks on SALT II, saying that forward-based weapons gave America certain advantages. And yet the Soviet Union did sign this agreement, eager to bring about cuts in strategic arms. As for the American side, it not only refused to ratify SALT II but went on to build up its forward-based weapons at a fast rate. When the first Pershing II's and cruises arrived in Europe they caused the Geneva talks on medium-range arms to break down. Still worse, they threaten to undermine the Soviet-American parity not only in Europe but the strategic parity as well. Indeed, the American Euromissiles can reach Soviet territory while similar Soviet weapons are incapable of reaching U.S. territory. In other words, the White House wanted to create a new threat to the Soviet Union and leave the latter without any means of matching it. This was yet another American bid for military supremacy.

This being so, even a mutually acceptable formula on strategic arms would have been useless. Any cuts in arms would only increase the role of the Euromissiles in America's nuclear potential. As a result, America would be bound to get even greater nuclear superiority. This disrupted both sets of talks, but the United States failed to achieve supremacy for greater security. The Soviet Union did match the threat from the American Euromissiles, but the world got more missiles and less security.

This country believes, however, that the situation is not so hopeless. If the Americans would return to where they were before starting to deploy Euromissiles the Soviet Union would call off its countermeasures. This would help to resume talks on both medium-range and strategic arms and that is precisely what this country is calling on America to do.

FURTHER ON MEETINGS, SPEECHES, PROCEEDINGS AT UN

Ortega: U.S. To Attack

LD022036 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Washington's plans of aggression against sovereign Nicaragua were exposed in his speech at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, coordinator of the Guiding Council of Nicaragua's National Rebirth Government Daniel Ortega. He said that the Washington administration is preparing to launch an armed intervention against Nicaragua this October 15 so as to prevent the holding of the free elections in the country scheduled for November 4. For this purpose forces of CIA and Pentagon mercenaries have already been concentrated near the borders of the republic on the territory of neighbouring Honduras and Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan leader stressed.

Gromyko-Andreotti Meeting

LD030810 Moscow International Service in Italian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A few days ago, in New York, there was a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and Italy, Andrey Gromyko and Giulio Andreotti. According to the news agencies, the meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship. In this connection, please listen to a commentary by Mikhail Dobrov:

Italy is one of the West European countries with which the Soviet Union has actively cooperated when the process of detente in Europe was in its first early stages. As and when it expanded, Soviet-Italian relations also developed. At the talks between Gromyko and Andreotti, satisfaction was expressed over the progress made in these relations. The ministers declared themselves in favor of regular political contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy.

It must be stated that Moscow considers Italy one of its permanent partners, not only in the field of bilateral cooperation, but also in connection with the most important problems of European and world politics.

Naturally, the Soviet and Italian views on world events do not always converge. In particular, divergences between them have been noted in the assessment of the causes of tension in the world. The Soviet Union is in fact convinced that its underlying cause is the policy of the United States aimed at rupturing the military and strategic balance. The opinion of Italy is different.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament and dampening international tension are not always properly understood in Rome. This is due to the orientation of the Italian ruling circles in favor of Washington which seeks to entangle Italy even further with Atlantic policy in the name of the alleged solidarity of the Western countries based on the American vision of what happens in the world.

The possibilities of collaboration in the field of the consolidation of security would assuredly have been much greater were it not for developments such as the installation of American nuclear missiles on Italian territory. It is even now quite clear that this has not consolidated anyone's security and that the implementation of NATO's political and military decisions has simply caused a deterioration of the situation in Europe and the world, also clouding Soviet-Italian relations.

It does seem, moreover that the prestige of Italian foreign policy has not been enhanced by the support given to the recent actions of the United States in Beirut and in the Red Sea.

Notwithstanding this, in the Italian position, there are certain positive elements that reflect the will to conduct a more flexible and logical foreign policy that would correspond to national interests to a far greater extent. Indeed, the Italian leaders have declared their concern over the growth of tension in the world and their willingness to assume a constructive role in pursuing dialogue between East and West, between Italy and the Soviet Union.

At their meeting, the Soviet and Italian ministers of foreign affairs considered, among other things, the problems relating to the proceedings at the Stockholm conference. The two sides confirmed their interest in the search for reciprocally acceptable agreements that would lead to the consolidation of trust and security in Europe. It is well-known that the Soviet Union and its allies have invited the NATO member countries to sign a treaty of non-aggression that would stipulate the maintenance of peaceful relations. In the course of the visit paid to Moscow by Giulio Andreotti last April, the Italian side manifested a certain interest in this connection. Subsequently, Rome declared its willingness to study the issue at the Stockholm conference.

Addressing the Italian Parliamentary Commission on 21 September, Giulio Andreotti stressed the dedication of Italy, which, he stated, had done a lot to obtain the agreement of the Western countries to include in the list of subjects to be discussed at the Stockholm conference the principle of renouncing the threat and use of force. The drafting of an international document in this connection would constitute a valid contribution towards a positive outcome for the conference. This would meet not only the interests of our two countries but also those of general peace; it would contribute to the development of understanding and friendship between all countries and peoples.

There are common points in the position of the Soviet Union and Italy also on the problem of the prevention of the militarization of space. The Soviet proposals in this respect are well known and remain in force. For their part, the Italians have expressed interest in a positive solution to this problem. There is not much contrast between the Soviet and Italian positions regarding a settlement of the conflicts in the hot spots of the world, in the Middle East particularly.

These are also positive elements that indicate that our two countries have no lack of room for dialogue on very important international problems. The Soviet Union believes that detente and multilateral cooperation are essential requisites of relations between states, including those between the Soviet Union and Italy. Confrontation and a reduction of relations and contacts are entirely abnormal things. The Soviet Union and Italy do not have any objective causes for confrontation, both being interested in understanding and cooperation.

Delegates Praise USSR Proposals

PM021331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents N. Prozhogin, L. Tolkunov dispatch: "The Debate Continues: Delegates to the UN General Assembly on the Soviet Peace Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] New York, 28 Sep -- The peace-loving foreign policy initiatives set out in the speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, are being widely discussed by the international community.

Many delegates have told us that the USSR has reaffirmed its principled loyalty to the policy of peace at this tense moment in history. The Soviet Union has submitted the most topical peace initiatives -- to place on the present session's agenda as important and urgent the questions "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Aims, for the Benefit of Mankind" and "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and of All Actions By States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States" -- for examination by this, the most prestigious of international forums.

Your correspondents asked a number of delegates to comment on the Soviet Union's broad new complex of peace-loving initiatives.

In Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen's opinion, the Soviet representative's speech recalled the full gravity of the situation that has taken shape in the world. At the same time, the speech reaffirmed the USSR's desire to resolve the most acute international problems at the negotiating table and by developing cooperation among the peoples. I would like to emphasize the specific initiatives on curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing the militarization of space that were put forward in this speech, he said. The Finnish delegation's speech at the session also gave a special place to these issues.

The African countries' representatives greeted the Soviet Union's constructive new initiatives with tremendous attention and interest, stated E. Mashingaidze, Zimbabwe's permanent representative to the United Nations, who is now chairman of the UN Security Council. The USSR has reaffirmed its sincere desire to achieve lasting peace and to remove the threat of nuclear war. This also meets the Zimbabwean people's interests. Our country immediately supported the Soviet Union's appeal for an end to the arms race in space. We also welcome the appeal to the international community to declare all-out war on state terrorism.

Oscar Oramas Oliva, Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations, clearly and accurately indicated those who are threatening the sovereignty, freedom, and independence of the peoples by elevating terrorism to the level of state policy. This applies to the United States which, while continuing a policy of diktat, is expanding the covert war against the Nicaraguan people and committing acts of provocation against Cuba. This is why the question "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and of All Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States," a question submitted by the Soviet Union for the session's scrutiny, is so topical.

Many delegates and observers at the session are noting that whereas the speech by U.S. President R. Reagan, who tried to cover up Washington's militarist course, contained nothing but vague wishes regarding the safegurading of peace, the USSR representative's speech put forward a precise program of specific actions aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and achieving agreements based on the principle of the sides' equal security.

DKP Leader on U.S. Missiles

LD022347 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn October 2 TASS -- "The new peace initiatives with which the Soviet Union has come forward at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly are yet another evidence that it consistently and persistently continues the policy of peace", said Marta Buschmann, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party.

The USA's and NATO's course is diametrically opposite to it and is based on endeavours to achieve military superiority, she stressed. It is essential to put an end to that.

It is first of all a question of strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security, the principle which, as Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has pointed out more than once, constitutes the only possible basis for honest talks and for reaching accord on arms reduction and disarmament.

The Government of the FRG should, for its part, support everything that is conducive to successful talks, Marta Buschmann pointed out. Termination of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in our country's territory should be the first step towards that. It is also essential to abandon the policy which contradicts the treaty which the FRG concluded with socialist countries in the seventies.

UN Issues Assessed

LD291413 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The main trend in the current 39th U.N. General Assembly session has already become visible, Yuriy Romantsov, a political news analyst, points out in his article headlined: "Main Aim -- To Preserve Peace", which has been published in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN. This trend, the article says, is based on clear understanding by a majority of the states represented at the U.N. that now, as never before, the efforts of the international community should be directed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, Yuriy Romantsov writes, makes a specific and a weighty contribution both within the framework of the U.N. and outside it to creating guarantees against the outbreak of a nuclear conflict and the use of nuclear weapons.

At the current session, as Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, said from its rostrum, the Soviet Union puts forward new initiatives. It has tabled at the U.N. General Assembly the important and urgent issue of the "Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind."

The point at issue is, above all, the article stresses, to prohibit immediately and for all times the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth as well as from the earth against objects in outer space; to agree on the prohibition and scrapping of space attack systems, of all systems of any basing modes designed to destroy targets in outer space.

Of exceptional significance is another important and urgent issue raised by the Soviet Union -- of "Inadmissiblity of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions By States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems in Other Sovereign States". This is an obvious necessity because of the policy of some states, which have taken course for ensuring military superiority, place stake on terrorism in international affairs, seeking a forcible change in the social system of sovereign states, are trying to destabilize and overthrow the legitimate governments.

The adoption by the U.N. of the important proposals aimed at putting an end to all nuclear weapons tests and a ban on such of their types as the neutron bomb would contribute to curbing the advocates of the arms race, the author continues. This would also help towards accelerating the start of talks on a programme of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament, on ensuring reliable security guarantees for non-nuclear states and creating in various parts of the world zones free from nuclear weapons.

The U.N. should declare with authority for a ban on chemical weapons, for a limitation of naval activities and naval weapons, speediest implementation of the declaration announcing the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace and, which is particularly topical in the light of the U.S. Administration's dangerous designs, make every effort for the speediest attainment of the aim proclaimed by that organisation for the use of outer space solely for peaceful aims, for the benefit of mankind.

The international development can be returned into a healthy channel by curbing the imperial ambitions of those, who are playing with the destinies of the world in their selfish interests. The peoples expect from the U.N. a weighty contribution to the resolution of that most important task.

CONFERENCE TO REVIEW SATELLITE RESCUE SYSTEM

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 1 TASS -- "The more than 250 people rescued only during an experimental operation of the international "Cospas-Sarsat" satellite system is a weighty argument in favour of its effectiveness and proof of the need to develop our cooperation. It is a graphic example of the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, intended for the benefit of all countries and peoples," Yuriy Zubarov, head of a Soviet delegation to the 7th session of the coordination group of that organization, set up five years ago by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada, and France. "Cospas-Sarsat" is intended for a prompt search for and rescue of ships and planes in distress.

The session, which opened today in Leningrad, (where, by the way, the four-party cooperation accord was reached in the summer of 1979) will sum up results of the experimental operation and outline prospects for technical improvements and practical steps in using artificial earth satellites for rescue operations at sea and on land.

"Cospas-Sarsat" stands for the names of the Soviet and Western parts of the programme of search and rescue by satellites, under the agreement, three specially equipped Soviet satellites of the COSMOS series and one American satellite are involved in the operations. The satellites, placed in a geocentric orbit, monitor practically the entire surface of the planet from the height of 800-1,000 kilometres.

As soon as emergency radio buoys on board ships or planes are activated, their signals are transmitted via satellite into national data receiving centres. The location of distress craft is determined with an accuracy of up to one kilometre irrespective of geographical conditions, weather, and time.

The system proved its reliability during extensive tests in various natural zones -- in the Arctic and Antarctic, in mountains and high seas. More than 100 rescue operations were carried out, including of citizens of third countries. Earlier on, many of the rescue operations would have been viewed as hopeless.

Besides the Soviet Union, the United States, France, and Canada, the Leningrad session, which last till 5 October, is being attended by Britain, Bulgaria, Norway, and Finland, who joined the group later, and representatives of the International Maritime Committee and the International Organization for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites.

U.S. Official Cited

LD020902 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 2 Oct 84

["Space Serves Mankind" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad October 2 TASS -- John Harney McElroy, deputy head of the U.S. National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, has described the Cospas-Sarsat programme as a "model of international cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space." He is a member of an American delegation taking part in the 7th session of the coordinating group of the programme set up five years ago by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada, and France. Besides these countries, the Leningrad session is being attended by Britain, Bulgaria, Norway, and Finland which joined them later as researcher countries.

John Harney McElroy, in a talk with a TASS correspondent, stressed the importance of peaceful cooperation in outer space.

The head of the American delegation said that in addition to three Soviet "COSMOS" satellites currently deployed in a geocentraic orbit, which are fitted out with equipment for searching distress craft, the United States will launch in November its own satellite with similar instruments, and then one more in July-August, 1985.

The Cospas-Sarsat system provides for an emergency communications between buoys and on ships and planes with the satellites. The buoys transmit the coordinates of distress craft to information reception centers. More than 250 people in 100 accidents have been found and rescued during the two years of the experimental operation of the system.

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN TBILISI

Shevardnadze Address

LD271823 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 27 TASS -- The Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement has become stronger organizationally and more mature politically. The sphere of its activity has broadened considerably, too, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze has declared. He addressed the opening of the fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with peoples of Asia and Africa here today.

The experience of the past decades convincingly proved, Eduard Shevardnadze said, that consolidating the alliance of the forces of national liberation movement and world socialism is the earnest of success in anti-imperialist stuggle.

The speaker recalled that as of the beginning of 1982, the USSR had helped developing countries to train 1.2 million specialists in various trades. 227 training centres, 49 institutes and colleges had been set up in developing countries. By the beginning of the eighties, the USSR had helped developing countries to build 1,700 industrial enterprises, power engineering complexes and agricultural projects.

In helping the peoples of developing countries to create a basis for independent national economy, the Soviet Union invariably follows an international policy of support for their struggle to establish fair international economic relations, strengthen political independence and promote social progress.

Soviet people experience a feeling of profound satisfaction over the successes of the peoples in the newly-free countries in strengthening their sovereignty, overcoming gradually colonial backwardness and fighting for social progress, the speaker pointed out. These successes could have been weightier and more tangible, he stressed, if imperialism would not draw the developing countries in the arms race. In 1970, military expenditures by developing countries were estimated at 27.8 billion dollars, while in 1982, they neared 125 billion dollars and are continuing to grow. Termination of the arms race would not only improve the international situation and reduce the risk of nuclear-missile war, but would also help eradicate hunger and poverty of hundreds of millions of people.

Characterizing the present-day international situation, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the threat of world war has noticeably enhanced of late through the fault of imperialism, in first turn of the United States. The growing aggressiveness of imperialism, which has suffered a number of heavy defeats on the broad front of socio-political battles from Indochina to Central America, and its aspiration to take revenge for the irretrievably lost positions in the world are obvious.

Issues Discussed

LD281546 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 28 TASS -- The fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with Asian and African peoples, which opened yesterday in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (Transcaucasus) continued its work today.

A report on activities of the Soviet solidarity committee was made at the morning meeting by Deputy Chairman of the Committee Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

Touching upon questions of international development, the reporter noted that the dangerous course of imperialist instigators of a nuclear war, the attempts to impose upon newly free countries neocolonialist rule encounter resolute opposition of the countries of the socialist community, the growing rebuff from the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Clearly and tangibly reaffirmed in many newly free countries is close mutual connection and mutual dependence of prospects of socio-economic development and tasks of preservation of universal peace, prevention of a new war, normalisation of international relations as a whole.

Aleksandr Dzasokhov emphasized that major forums of the solidarity movement, that were held in the recent years, put forward the task of the struggle against the threat of war as the main and dominant sphere in the many-sided activities of the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity organisation. The Soviet solidarity committee supported in every way and continues supporting AAPSO's efforts aimed at mounting the anti-missile, anti-nuclear movement in Asian and African countries.

The report noted the special interest of the newly free countries in the struggle for peace, for disarmament. It is the termination of the arms race, disarmament that alone can create real possibilities for economic development of newly free countries, for their overcoming chronic, and in a number of cases dramatic, backwardness, for a real rise in living standards of hundreds of millions of people.

The reporter dwelt in detail on different aspects of the development of cooperation of the Soviet public and the public of Asian and African countries, separate regions and countries. He emphasized that the public of the USSR would continue firmly supporting the struggle of developing countries for liquidation of the consequences of colonialism, against designs of imperialism, for raising the living standards of the masses, their cultural and social advancement, for a new international economic order.

The discussion of the report began at the conference. The floor is taken by representatives of different processions, different union republics: millions of Soviet people participate in that form or other in the work of the Soviet solidarity committee.

Guests of the conference also take the floor. Messages of greetings were already made by the AAPSO Vice-President, General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo, President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee Kurt Seibt, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Noan Minh Thao [spelling as received], Assistant General Secretary of the League of Arab States Adnan Omran [spelling as received], and others.

Arab Delegate Speaks

LD281518 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 28 TASS -- Cordial wishes of success to the fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with Asian and African peoples have been expressed by deputy general secretary of the League of Arab States, Adnan Omran. He made a speech on Thursday at the forum which opened its work in the capital of Soviet Georgia.

Peoples of newly-free countries paid dear for their independence, he said. But they still encounter imperialism's incessant attempts to turn back the events, to establish new forms of domination, to hamper our plans to create balanced national economies.

The newly-free countries now actively oppose the policy of kindling the crisis, of heightening international tension, stockpiling both traditional and nuclear armaments, the policy of insolent discrimination of basic human rights. The newly-free countries are assisted in that by the internationalist solidarity.

The Arab peoples' primary concern now is their security. Together with other peoples we traversed a long path of struggle for freedom, we paid dear for it.

And we do not want to waive our freedom and security. We fought and are fighting against colonialism in the occupied areas of Palestine. We still encounter racism, Zionism, expansionism. Israeli soldiers kill children and old men on the occupied Arab territories -- on the West Bank of the River Jordan, in the Gaza Strip, in Golan Heights and in Lebanon. Israeli soldiers destroy population of refugee camps, they flout all internationally recognized principles and values. And that aggressor, that aggression receive all-round support from the United States!

Speaking of the Palestinian problem, Adnan Omran emphasized that this is one of the most serious international problems which has not still found its solution. And this is not only threatens the very existence of the Arab peoples of Palestine, but is also a constant threat to peace and security. Proceeding from that, the League of Arab States expressed its support for the Soviet Union's initiative that proposed that an international conference be held within the U.N. framework to find a fair solution of the Palestinian problem and a way out of the crisis in the Middle East on the basis of the well-known resolutions of the United Nations.

The Israeli occupation of the south of Lebanon is one more tragedy which is closely linked with the Palestinian problem, said Adnan Omran. We call upon the peoples of the whole world to render Lebanon all-round support to have the Israeli occupation of Lebanon's territory ended and to help Lebanon restore what was damaged by the war.

Arab Secretary's Remarks

LD282232 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 28 TASS -- "For decades the Arab nation has been continuously subjected to the onslaught of the forces of imperialism and Zionism which hinder our development along the lines of progress and prosperity and even threaten the very existence of the Arabs", stated Umar al-Hamidi, general secretary of All-Arab People's Congress. He spoke today at the fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa. The conference is in session in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia (Transcaucasia) for the second day.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, resistance to imperialism and Zionism is mounting in the Arab world from day to day. The reactionary regimes continue to weave their conspiracies but the struggle for the cause of the Arab world and for the establishment of Arab unity continuously develops. The popular masses of Arab countries carry on a resolute struggle for the withdrawal of imperialist and Zionist invaders and their followers from their territories. "In this struggle we are supported by the USSR, for which we are wholeheartedly grateful to your country".

The Arab masses rally their ranks still closer together in the struggle for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine who wage it under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Having pointed out the importance of the activities of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement for the national liberation struggle of Arab peoples, Umar al-Hamidi from the rostrum of the conference greeted the liberation movements in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and stated the strength of the ties of friendship which originated in the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Syrian, SWAPO, Afghan Speeches

LD291358 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 29 TASS -- The strategic alliance between United States imperialism and Israeli Zionism constitutes a serious danger to peace and security in the Middle East and all over the world, said Ahmad Asad, vice-president of the Syrian Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation. He was addressing a Soviet solidarity conference in the capital of Georgia. This alliance is directed not at resolving the Palestinian problem, but at trying to eliminate the Palestinian people, perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, the Israeli presence in Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

Without the U.S. support, the speaker continued, the Israeli aggressors would not have been able to do even a small part of what they are doing in the Middle East now. It is precisely the United States which gives Israel enormous aid in the political, economic, financial and military fields, using its right to veto at the U.N. Security Council to provide cover for Israel, is directing and encouraging the anti-Arab aggression. The USA is, in the opinion of the peoples and progressive forces of the Arab world, the main enemy of the Arabs, Ahmad Asad stressed.

We in Syria, the speaker continued, wrathfully condemn U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy, the arms race being whipped up by it, the creation of new seats of tensions, in particular, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The tensions in southern Africa are being artificially kindled by the forces of imperialism and reaction with the United States and the Republic of South Africa at their head, Kabeke Katamila, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), said here from the rostrum of the conference. Long-suffering Namibia, he said, has for many years now been waging a struggle for its liberation, and will not lay down arms until justice triumphs. At the same time, he pointed out, SWAPO is ready to sit down at the negotiating table, but only on condition that talks are held on the basis of equality.

"We are grateful to the Soviet Union which supports SWAPO's principled stand and gives us aid and assistance," the speaker said. "We set high store, in particular, by the fact that Namibian young people are under training in the USSR. The knowledge received by these young specialists of peaceful professions will help develop their country's economy and culture after it gains independence."

As a result of criminal interference of the U.S. Administration and regional reaction in my country's home affairs, blood is being shed in Afghanistan, peaceful people fall victim of brutal attacks by gangs of counter-revolutionaries, who were trained and armed by the Reagan administration with American tax payers' money, said Emtiyaz Hasan, vice-president of Afghanistan's peace, solidarity and friendship society. The Afghan people is giving a resolute rebuff to the mercenaries of imperialism and continues strenghtening revolutionary solidarity with the free nations.

"Your conference," he said, "has been convened at a time when the international situation has become highly complicated and tense. Yet, the growth of the movement of peace champions, the growth of the forces of anti-imperialist solidarity are a source of optimism: We can and must curb by joint efforts the forces of imperialism and war," Emtiyaz Hasan said in conclusion.

Soviet Academician Speaks

LD291427 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 29 TASS -- A dialectical unity between the anti-war movement and the movement for national and social liberation has manifested itself increasingly clearly recently, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, member of the Soviet Solidarity Committee, said here. He was addressing the fifth Soviet conference on solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa, which has been in session in the capital of Georgia (Transcaucasus) for the second day today.

The scholars studying the problems of Asia and Africa are faced with the no easy task of a correct evaluation of the processes taking place now in these two great continents, Yevgeniy Primakov continued. The conclusion about a drawing closer, even of a unity between the movements for peace, against war and for national and social liberation, stems from an objective scientific evaluation of the facts.

The movement for peace and the national liberation movement are interconnected because thermal nuclear war, if unleashed, will threaten all people without exception, and also because the arms race and the imperialist policy of confrontation painfully affect the position of the newly-free countries: According to its new military-strategic concept, the USA is building up its presence in various regions of the world, the scholar said.

To defend their sovereignty, the developing countries have to spend enormous funds, which could be otherwise spent, for example, on the needs of socio-economic development, and if the arms race on the global scale is stopped and disarmament started, it can be imagined, how much funds, which are now spent on arms, could be diverted for the benefit of people, including citizens of the newly-free countries, the speaker said.

Hence the objectives of the movement for peace, against the arms race and the movement for national and social liberation are objectively drawing closer, Academician Primakov said.

Resolution, Address Adopted

LD292018 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 29 TASS -- The participants in the fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with Asian and African peoples have pledged their firm support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America opposing designs on the part of imperialism, upholding freedom and independence of their countries. The conference was held in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic) on September 27-29.

In the address to the peoples of these continents, which was unanimously adopted today by the participants in the forum it is noted that imperialist forces with the United States at the head seek to hold in check advancement of socialist countries, to discard Asia and Africa into a colonial age, to impose their rule upon the peoples. To further these aims the U.S. Administration conducts militaristic activities in all continents and oceans, without stopping at direct armed provocations. Its aggressive designs are turned also to outer space. By their dangerous actions militaristic forces of imperialism put mankind to the brink of a world nuclear catastrophe, it is noted in the address.

But the peoples of newly free countries give a firm rebuff to military neocolonialism and imperialism. The evidence of that are the failure of the American-Israeli-NATO intervention in Lebanon and staunchness of the Arab liberation movement, consolidation of people's power in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, mounting mass actions against apartheid and racism in the South of Africa.

"We fully and entirely support the Soviet Government's proposals for the Middle East settlement, and express solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization", it is stressed in the document. "Along with all Arab peoples we shall be insistently working for durable and fair peace in the Middle East".

The participants in the conference demanded liquidation of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, eradication of all forms of racial discrimination, immediate granting of independence to Namibia.

They reaffirmed solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia which are waging courageous liberation struggle against colonialism and racism and expressed support for the peoples of the "front-line" states in the south of Africa, opposing designs of the racist Pretoria regime.

"The Soviet people associate themselves with the striving of the peoples of India, Mongolia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, other Asian countries, to turn Asia into a continent of peace, confidence and cooperation", it is noted in the address. The participants in the forum demanded an end to armed provocations against Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

"The Soviet public are firmly convinced that success in the people's historical battle for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress can be ensured only through joint and concerted actions of the socialist countries. The contemporary national liberation movement [word indistinct] all peace forces of the planet," it is said in the address.

Conference Concludes

LD291952 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tbilisi September 30 TASS -- The fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with Asian and African peoples has ended today. It was held in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, a Sovet Transcaucasian republic, on September 27-29. The conference was attended by representatives of the Soviet public, and also by foreign guests from scores of countries of the world, representatives of the United Nations, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the World Peace Council and other international organizations.

Speakers at the conference expressed internationalist solidarity with all peoples of the globe fighting for the triumph of the ideals of peace, against the arms race, for national and social liberation, for cooperation and friendship between nations.

The participants in the conference passed a resolution which stresses that it is necessary along with the broad political and public forces of developing countries to come out against the militaristic course of the United States and its NATO allies, to work for efficient cooperation between the movement of solidarity of Asian and African peoples and anti-war forces and organizations of Western countries.

The conference adopted an address to the Asian and African peoples, assuring them of firm support from the Soviet people for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which oppose imperialism's designs.

The participants in the solidarity conference passed a message of greetings to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko in which it is said that the conference took decisions mobilizing the Soviet public for energetic actions in defence of freedom and progress of Asian and African peoples, for actions to elucidate in circles of the foreign public the peaceful foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. "Our conference and its foreign guests firmly supported the peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at putting an end to the arms race and removing the danger of a nuclear war, at giving a rebuff to ambitions of the U.S. and NATO militaristic circles", it is said in the message.

The participants in the conference elected the new Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee.

Well known writer Mirza Ibragimov was reelected its chairman.

REAGAN UN SPEECH 'NO SURPRISE'; CRITICIZED

PM021435 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Sep 84 p 3

[NOVOSTI own correspondent A. Kemov article especially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "Election Tricks"]

[Text] New York -- The general political discussion continues at the 34th UN General Assembly session. The session's very first speeches testified to the international community's representatives' growing concern over the intensification of tension and the threat of nuclear war.

U.S. President R. Reagan, who addressed the Assembly, also tried to catch this mood. His speech was patently designed to make an impression on the public within the United Nations and particularly outside it, taking the course of the U.S. election campaign into account. And this is how the Soviet delegation to the session also interpreted the President's speech.

However, the U.S. head of state's speech was no surprise. Recently, as is known, the Washington administration has said a great deal about peace and talks. Unfortunately, this time there was again virtually nothing new in the President's speech as regards Washington's approach to acute international problems. All the U.S. Administration's practical deeds run counter to its proclaimed "desire for talks" and an "improvement of the international climate." Essentially, the President's speech did not even signify an attempt to abandon his dangerous actions. The speaker not only failed to formulate any constructive initiative envisaging true arms limitation and reduction, but also completely ignored the Soviet Union's specific proposals on this score.

The U.S. President did not utter a word about the proposal recently forwarded by the USSR to negotiate with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of norms of relations among them, which should ultimately promote the reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear weapons. Other specific USSR initiatives that enjoy the support of an overwhelming majority of UN member states were also left out. There was no mention of U.S. readiness to change its negative attitude toward UN demands expressed in a whole range of General Assembly resolutions adopted with the support of the socialist, nonaligned, and other countries on freezing nuclear weapons, immediately suspending all nuclear weapons tests, following the USSR's example in rejecting the first use of such weapons, and so forth.

UN observers also drew attention to the fact that the acute problem of the intensification of the nuclear threat as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe remained completely outside the President's field of vision. Yet it is precisely the actions of the United States and a number of its allies in deploying new first-strike missiles in Europe that provide one of the most serious reasons for the aggravation of the international situation. Those who created this factor, that is, the United States and NATO, must of course, eliminate it. The path to nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks, which were being held in Geneva, would thereby be opened. Thus, the speaker should have been addressing the calls for talks to none other than himself.

The President once again tried to assure the audience of his alleged readiness for space talks with the USSR. However, the whole content of the rather verbose discussions of this question attests that the U.S. Administration still intends to change the actual subject of the talks. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed holding talks to prevent the spread of the arms race into space and to completely renounce space-based strike systems, including antisatellite weapons.

As a priority step, the USSR proposed establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space-based strike systems when the talks begin. However, instead of finally demonstrating readiness to clearly agree to discuss the question of banning space weapons, the United States still insists essentially on examining all types of questions concerning nuclear weapons in general. In other words, those questions which were the subject of the Geneva talks wrecked by the United States itself.

As for the arguments about the United States' readiness to act in favor of reducing international tension and its concern about the nonuse of force, the value of such assurances can be graphically seen through the example of Nicaragua. From the UN platform the U.S. President appealed to that country...to abandon its militarist and aggressive policy. And this is an "appeal" by the head of the power that is organizing and directing an undeclared war against Nicaragua and by its aggressive and interventionist policy is obstructing the implementation of the proposals on normalizing the situation in Central America put forward by the Nicaraguan Government! Does Washington, with its false and cynical appeals, really think that the peoples will accept the U.S. policy of state terrorism and interference in the affairs of soveriegn states as "peacemaking"?

Even U.S. commentators, in their eulogistic commentaries on the U.S. President's UN speech, feel the need to express a fair amount of skepticism. Most of them bluntly note that this speech reflects a desire to change its author's image as a superhawk by means of words on the eve of the elections and to lessen the effect of criticism of the administration's foreign policy by the opposition Democratic Party which accuses official Washington of creating a threat to peace. Yet it is perfectly obvious that only specific deeds, not words, are capable of clearing away the obstructions on the path of normalizing the international situation created in recent years by the United States. This is what the people expect. It is to practical actions in favor of peace that the effects of the UN member states' delegations gathered at the 34th UN General Assembly Session must be directed.

FOREIGN MEDIA CITED ON REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS

LD022018 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Foreign mass media continue to discuss the state of Soviet-U.S. relations in the light of last Friday's meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Ronald Reagan, President of the U.S.A.

Analysing the position of the Soviet Union, international observers make note of its consistent policy of peaceful co-existence. Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, stressed that the U.S.S.R. was striving for negotiations with a view to achieving concrete results in such fields as general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, prevention of the militarisation of space, renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, and ridding Europe of nuclear weapons of any kind.

Analysing the results of the meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST quotes Andrey Gromyko's statement to the effect that his conversation with President Reagan "does not allow (him), regrettably, to make the conclusion that there have been practical positive changes in the foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration. There are no indications of its readiness to take a realistic stand on the substance of the urgent issues of war and peace."

Many U.S. and Western European observers regard the U.S. approach through the prism of the forthcoming presidential elections.

In the opinion of the N.B.C., Soviet-U.S. relations and arms control have become one of the central issues of the election campaign. With the elections only five weeks away, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES columnist Hedrick Smith, Reagan badly wants to deny the accusation that he is the first president after Hoover who has not met with the Soviet leader.

Besides, the White House senses the growing striving of the public for arms control and its serious attitude to the militarist accent in Reagan's foreign policy.

A similar view has been expressed by prominent American observer James Reston. Administration officials, he notes, are aware of the fact that many delegates to the United Nations regard sceptically President Reagan's position toward Moscow, regarding it as an election tactic.

In the opinion of the French newspaper LE MONDE, the results of the meeting reaffirm the view that has taken shape among diplomats that the U.S. President needed it to be able to respond to criticisms from the opposition which accused him of the reluctance to conduct talks with the U.S.S.R. Besides, LE MONDE adds, Reagan wanted to demonstrate the ability to conduct dialogue with Moscow to his Western European allies who are also concerned over the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

THE WASHINGTON POST points to the U.S. Administration's insincerity on the issue of talks with the Soviet Union. Even the closest aides of the President, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, make uncertain and sceptical remarks concerning the prospects of any U.S.-Soviet agreement in nuclear arms control field in the duration of Reagan's possible second term of office.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that Andrey Gromyko's statement has nullified the efforts of the White House to portray the meeting as a major step made by the U.S.A. on the road to peace. As to the minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., he has reaffirmed his country's striving for normalisation and all-round development of relations with the U.S.A. on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and non-intervention in each other's affairs.

REAGAN TO ADHERE TO 'POSITION OF STRENGTH' LINE

LD030739 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The Washington administration intends to continue implementing its notorious "position of strength policy" in international relations. President Reagan has confirmed this yet again. Speaking in Houston (Texas), he declared that in the view of the ruling Republican Party "it is best to negotiate with America's enemies from a position of strength." Reagan left no doubt that by this his administration means, first and foremost, attempts by means of a headlong arms race and nuclear blackmail to secure unilateral military advantages for the United States and to upset the present strategic balance in the world.

The master of the White House considers the main "achievements" of his administration to be the unprecedented buildup of armaments and also overseas adventures on the pretext of defending the United States' "national security interests." Describing as "heroes" the U.S. cutthroats who trampled on Grenada's national sovereignty and independence with their boots, Reagan cynically declared: "We do not intend to apologize. The servicemen acted in the best traditions of our country."

U.S. OFFICIAL'S TERRORISM REMARKS CRITICIZED

LD022147 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 2 TASS -- Official Washington, which has institutionalised terrorism, is trying to walk away from the responsibility for its gangster-like policy in the international scene. This is the only way one can regard the remarks made by Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Kenneth Dam at a White House meeting with members of Jewish organisations. He expressed "concern" over the growing number of acts of terrorism in the world. The deputy secretary maintained that precisely the U.S.A. was nearly the chief target of the terrorists and ungroundedly [as received] accused other countries of supporting them.

Really, it seems that there are no limits to the hypocrisy of the present administration. It is common knowledge that precisely the United States intervenes in the affairs of other countries, resorts to armed aggression and subversive operations against those nations whose policy displeases the U.S.A. Isn't it bona fide state terrorism what the U.S.A. is doing in Central America, where Washington staged a bandit attack on sovereign Grenada, where it conducts an undeclared war on Nicaragua, trains and arms government crack troops in El Salvador which are responsible for the death of 40,000 people, supports the dictatorial regimes in Haiti and Guatemala which terrorise their own peoples. The peoples of Afghanistan, Lebanon, Kampuchea, Mozambique, and many other countries know from their own bitter experience what Washington-organised and supervised terrorism is.

At present, the U.S.A., using the slogan of "combatting international terrorism" as a coverup, has virtually untied its hands for new bandit actions against other countries. The notorious National Security Council Directive 138 signed by the President calls for "pre-emptive" attacks on the terrorists -- the label which the U.S.A. sticks to the progressive regimes, national liberation movements, peace supporters, and civil rights activists. The administration sent a "package of legislative initiatives" to Congress to "legalize" any arbitrary military policy decisions both in the U.S.A. and abroad. And only a few days ago Senator Arlen Specter, a fervent supporter of the Washington administration, often reflecting its views, called for considering the issue of abducting "anti-American terrorists" and bringing them to the U.S.A.

The real U.S. position on the problem of international terrorism found its reflection in Washington's response to the Soviet proposal to put the issue of impermissibility of state terrorism on the agenda of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The U.S.A. is known to keep silent on the matter to date, although the proposal evoked broad response the world over.

REACTION TO U.S. SECRETARY DONOVAN'S INDICTMENT

Possible Election Damage

LD022051 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] President Reagan has sent on a long vacation his secretary of labor, Raymond Donovan, who faces charges of forgery. The President says he still trusts Donovan. The secretary of labor was accused by the grand jury of New York of forging documents of a firm engaged in building a subway tunnel. Donovan was the firm's vice-president and the forged documents helped it make extra profits. The case involving Donovan's fraud deals has been dragging for a long time. The investigation also brought out the secretary's connections with organized crime. Our correspondent comments that in view of the November election, a scandal involving an administration member can cause major damage to President Reagan.

Repercussions of 'Scandal'

LD030825 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Reagan administration has been stung by another scandal over unlawful dealings by senior officials. A New York court has charged Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan with having broken criminal legislation at the time he had been vice president of the "Schiavone Construction" building corporation. According to the charge, Donovan falsified financial accounts to hike construction costs. It has also been learned that Donovan's corporation teamed up with a building company controlled by the notorious New York gangster William Masselli.

The "smooth" scenario of President Reagan's campaign tour of Texas was ruined by the Donovan case and the White House packed him off for an indefinite "leave" not to discomfort the administration yet more on the eve of the presidential elections. UPI reports that Donovan is the first member of the sitting cabinet in U.S. history to be formally charged with a criminal offence.

According to House Member Patricia Schroeder, during the Reagan term, the wrongdoings of more than 100 officials have been exposed but virtually all of them have got away with them and just a few have had to resign. Senator Gary Hart characterised the scope of lawlessness perpetrated by members of the administration as stunning. He said President Reagan always took under his wing offenders who had been caught out. He also stands up by Donovan, saying he has "full confidence" in him all the same.

MX MISSILE REACHES TARGET DURING 1 OCT TEST

LD021431 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] On Monday the United States conducted another test flight of its MX intercontinental ballistic missile. A spokesman for the Air Force said the missile had been launched from the Vandenberg base in California. It carried six warheads simulating nuclear charges. The warheads reached their target. In its attempts to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union, the United States Administration intends to deploy a total of 100 MX missiles.

U.S. ARMS MANUFACTURERS 'ROB' TAXPAYERS

LD300519 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] An ordinary hammer used by Americans in their households costs about $7, but these same hammers that you can get at Woolworths were bought by the United States Defense Department from once of its contractors at $435 a piece. Our analyst Valentin Zorin reflects on this fact.

A Christmas tree set up in one of the rooms of the capital of Washington has been described by some American lawmakers as the most expensive Christmas tree in the country. The overall cost of the decorations was over $100,000, and these were ordinary nuts and bolts costing a couple of cents each. As was revealed by several U.S. legislators, the Defense Department buys such ordinary objects from its contractors for prices that are 10 and sometimes hundreds of times their actual cost. True, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, more than a little embarassed several months ago over the disclosures, did assure the lawmakers that the cases of exorbitant prices had been uncovered by Pentagon officials and that the situation had been corrected.

But at more recent meetings of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee for administrative practice and procedure, it was revealed that the defense secretary's comforting assurances were, to put it mildly, somewhat at variance with the facts. During the hearings it was revealed that for an ordinary coffeepot used in transport planes the Pentagon paid $7,000 while for an elbow rest which costs $5 it paid $670 and for a flashlight on sale at almost any store it hands out $180.

The national budget for the coming fiscal year has now nearly been drawn up. Its military spending comes to $300 billion. Where is this money going to come from? The bulk of it, of course, will come from the pockets of American taxpayers. To make millions of Americans meekly hand over their money toward financing an arms buildup, which is accelerating from year to year, Washington's leaders are trying to convince Americans that the sacrifices required of them are necessary to assure the country's security. Let's leave aside for now the fact that America's security is not threatened by anyone and turn to another aspect of the matter. If Washington is requiring sacrifice from ordinary Americans, why isn't it requiring such sacrifices from those who sell arms? What's the cost of the patriotism of those who rob their countrymen by selling their products to the Pentagon at prices that are 10 times higher than they should be?

The questions can be answered in dollars and cents. This patriotism costs $105.4 billion for that's the total net profit of America's big corporations last year. There is every reason to believe that this year's profits of the large corporations and first and foremost of war industry concerns will be even higher.

CALIFORNIA SYMPOSIUM REVEALS CIA ACTIVITIES

LD021644 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Alexey Grigoryev:

The hands of CIA agents are stained with blood of civilians in countries where the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency engineers sabotage and subversion, stages explosions and assassinations, invasions by mercenaries, and kindles civil wars. At present, the population of whole countries is subjected to large-scale terrorist operations by the CIA. This information was disclosed by former CIA operative John Stockwell at a symposium in South California University in February last year.

Blackmail, bribing, acts of subversion, both overt and covert, terror and slander -- these features of the CIA's activity have acquired a global nature during the stay in power by the present American Administration. Under President Reagan, according to the American NEWSWEEK magazine, the CIA annually conducts 12-14 large-scale secret operations, the majority of which are directed at overthrowing foreign governments.

Each of the operations costs 5-7 million dollars. Suffice it to mention that CIA agents annually spend over 80 million dollars on secret operations against Nicaragua. They supply weapons and munitions to Afghan bandits worth 100 million dollars a year. It is no accident that the budget of U.S. intelligence bodies has been growing over the past three years by 17 percent a year. The CIA spends 90 percent of its budget on various acts of psychological subversion and espionage.

The CIA is one of the chief tools in the implementation of President Reagan's anticommunist "crusade." All means are good enough for the organizers of psychological warfare against socialist countries, including those that were once billed by the fascist ideologist Goebbels: "Only a few hundred people can be placed into a gas chamber at a time. An adroitly-made lie may poison millions."

Day and night, the air is poisoned by CIA-financed subversive Radio Liberty and Free Europe stations, other slander-spreading radio stations. Agents, often with diplomatic passports, are trying to smuggle counter-revolutionary publications, printing and photo equipment into socialist countries. The part played by Langley saboteurs was graphically exposed during the recent developments in Poland.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Angola, the preparation of an armed invasion on tiny Grenada, interference in India's internal affairs and patronage over the reactionary regimes in Chile, El Salvador, and South Africa, espionage and close links with the Mafia, Neo-Nazis and reactionary Masonic lodges are part of the CIA's record, which the people from Langley call "campaign for human rights."

'REALITY' OF RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES EXAMINED

PM260805 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 August 1984 in its first edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "'Missionaries' From Fort Bragg" a 1,200-word article by Colonel S. Ludzish, reserve, on the role of the U.S. 82d Division based at Fort Bragg. As part of the "Rapid Deployment Forces," Ludzish says, this division is on permanent combat alert to protect U.S. vital interests in any part of the world", armed with the latest equipment, trained to fight according to various "scenarios" including those applicable to the Middle East and Central America, and stepped in "chauvinist passion and militarist hysteria." Because of their role in the "Grenada tragedy," Ludzish continues, they were described by Reagan as "our best missionaries abroad," as "real Americans," and as "hero-liberators." But the reality is different. A West German correspondent described the men as "dulled, savage, and inflexible", trained not to think for themselves, and resorting to drugs and drink. Ludzish goes on to cite the comments some of the men made to a Mexican journalist on the "Grenada tragedy" and firmly concludes that these men are not heroes but "suppressors of peoples, users of force, and marauders" committing "black deeds" for the sake of the "mercenary interests of U.S. imperialism."

MORAL STATE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY VIEWED

PM271411 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 September 1984 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by S. Kuzmichev and B. Yarik under the rubric "America-84," headed "Gambling on Spiritual Ruin." The authors examine America's "'revival,'" noting the particular emphasis on "shifts in the public mood and changes in the spiritual climate in America" and assessing the "real meaning of what is passed off as a 'spiritual upsurge.'" The Reagan administration, they say, is "openly, actively preparing American society for future wars for world hegemony" and promoting the "cult of militarism." This, the authors claim, requires "ignorance which saps the spiritual organism of American society like a cancer and encourages the suppression of true spirituality." They give examples of the U.S. public's ignorance of world events and of the actions of the "fanatical 'guardians of morals,'" and point out that this "bellicose antispirituality" entails a "real threat to all mankind." They assert that "the present stage in the crisis of the U.S. spirit, which forms part of the crisis of the entire system, only confirms Lenin's description of imperialism's political features, chief among which is 'reaction through and through.'" The authors conclude that Reagan, "cultivating frenzied anticommunism and distorting the American consciousness," would like to deal with "all those who truly embody America's honor and conscience."

FURTHER REPORTS ON PRC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Parade Held

PM030919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Events in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct -- A military parade and demonstration was held yesterday in Beijing's Tienanmen Square to mark the 35th anniversary of the PRC. China's party and state leaders were on the rostrum.

Deng Xiaoping, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and chairman of the PRC Central Military Council, watched the parade and delivered a speech. PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang had delivered a speech at the 30 September state reception.

USSR, PRC Exchange Messages

LD021617 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- The foreign ministries of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's message says that the Soviet Union, guided by the invariable aspiration to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people, was the first state to have recognized the People's Republic of China and established diplomatic relations with it. This was an act of historic significance. Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRC played an important role in the establishment a [as received] new China, in the peoples' struggle against imperialist forces, for peace and social progress.

The message stresses that a consistent implementation of the course towards restoring goodneighborliness and development of mutually beneficial ties between the USSR and the PRC would meet the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries, would promote peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

A message by China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian says that maintaining friendly relations between the PRC and the USSR -- two great countries -- meets the vital interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, facilitates the cause of peace and security in Asia and all over the world. A hope is expressed that the PRC and the USSR will be able to normalize relations on the basis of five principles of peaceful co-existence and establish goodneighborly and friendly relations.

JAPAN COUNCIL DEMANDS ENHANCED ROLE FOR MILITARY

LD012306 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

As is reported today by the newspaper YOMIURI, the council for the study of questions of peace, which was formed under Prime Minister Yasuhiri Nakasone, starts drawing up recommendations bound to "enhance the efficacy of the functioning" of "Japanese Self-Defense Forces" which are known to have been formed in violation of the constitution of the country.

That organization which has the label of "private consultative body" insists on enhancing the status of the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the "Self-Defense Forces" and full subordination of all armed services to him. The council demands that top-ranking military leadership should have the decisive word in questions of military policy, but not the chief of Japan Defense Agency who, as a rule, is appointed from among civilians.

YOMIURI points out that vesting the military with such powers will ensure closer cooperation of different armed services, will largely add to their possibilities.

According to the Japanese press, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is discussing similar proposals for the revision of the existing laws so that the military command be granted the right to issue "operationally", without the government's sanction, orders on the beginning of combat actions in conditions of "extraordinary situation".

"Juridical explorations" which are now under way in conservative political circles, are aimed against peaceful provisions of the constitution of the country, which is the main obstacle to the Nakasone cabinet's course of building up militaristic preparations, of turning Japan into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier".

JAPAN'S DEFENSE CHIEF CONSULTS WITH NATO LEADERS

LD011234 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 1 TASS -- A round of consultations between the head of the Japanese Defense Agency, Yuko Kurihara, and military leaders of Western European NATO member states started in Bonn today. The talks will be continued at the NATO headquarters in Evere, then in Brussels and Paris.

According to the Nihon KEIZAI newspaper, the chief of the military department intends to propose the establishment of closer links between Japan and NATO. This implies, in partiuclar, an exchange of information, above all on the Soviet Armed Forces. The newspaper explains that the point at issue is the establishment of an anti-Soviet espionage network with the participation of intelligence services of Japan, the United States and Western European NATO member countries.

YOKOHAMA ADOPTS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE RESOLUTION

LD022126 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 2 TASS -- Yokohama, one of Japan's biggest cities, has been proclaimed a nuclear-free zone. Deputies of the municipal council adopted a resolution calling for the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and for the strict observance of Japan's three non-nuclear principles. By now four prefectures and more than 200 towns and settlements in Japan have declared themselves zones free of nuclear arms.

KARMAL OUTLINES COMING ELECTIONS AT PDPA MEETING

LD291708 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 29 TASS -- A meeting of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has discussed issues pertaining to preparations for the elections to the local bodies of government in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the role of the National Fatherland Front of the country in uniting all patriotic forces of Afghanistan. Addressing the meeting, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pointed out that the upcoming elections to the local bodies of government are designed to be an important step on the path of a broad democratisation of the Afghan society, of ensuring the participation of the mass of the people in administration of the state, of strengthening the links between the party and the people. In the course of preparations for the elections it is necessary to take into account the distinctive features of each administrative unit of the country, the customs, traditions and national culture of every nation, nationality and tribe, the Afghan leader stressed.

NO CHANGE SEEN IN U.S. POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD292008 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In his recent speech to the delegates of the General Assembly of the United Nations, President Ronald Reagan touched on the so-called Afghanistan question. With this, the President tried to create the impression that the United States would try its best for this question to be resolved at the conference table. Clearly trying to play the role of a peace-maker, Mr Reagan declared his resolute support for the efforts of the United Nations secretary general aimed at exploring ways for a diplomatic solution to the problem. Aleksandr Korolev of our staff has written the following commentary:

All these words of the American President are mere rhetoric aimed at concealing the interventionist policy of the United States in southeast Asia. His peace-loving tone in regard to the so-called Afghanistan question does not mean that any change has taken place in the real stand of the United States on this issue. This stand remains the same, for the imperialist circles of the United States are striving to keep that country poor and backward in order to make use of it in their global strategic interests and also to allow the American monopolies to exploit it. This is the real strategic aim of the White House in the so-called Afghanistan question. This is why, while President Reagan was speaking at the General Assembly about his striving for a diplomatic settlement of the question, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, without any diplomacy at all, was expanding its military interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which, in the words of the London TIMES, already constitutes the biggest secret operation of its kind. THE WASHINGTON POST says that the CIA alone has spent 325,000,000 dollars on organizing terrorist actions against Afghanistan.

Speaking recently in Kabul, the Afghanistan leader, Babrak Karmal, noted that the undeclared war against his people is not only continuing but is being expanded. The bandit detachments, mercenaries of the CIA, being unable to fight the Afghanistan army on the battlefield, are now engaging in most barbarous actions against the civilian population. In recent times alone many innocent people have lost their lives from explosiions carried out by the bandits at the mosque of the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, at the Ariana Cinema, and at the Kabul airport. Recently, the bandits fired at a passenger plane of the Afghanistan airline with 308 passengers on board. Only thanks to the courage and skill of the crew did the damaged plane touch down safely. This act of air banditism must also be laid at the door of the CIA and its agents who supplied their mercenaries in the country with the latest surface-to-air rockets.

This outrageous act of international terrorism shows that the CIA, in accordance with the orders of the White House, is continuing to engage in its dirty operations and in stepping up the scale of its undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. While this is going on a performance is being staged at the United Nations where President Reagan is trying to play the incredible role of a peace-maker, of a supporter of a diplomatic settlement of the Afghanistan problem. Such is the unattractive nature of the President's double-dealing game. While leaving the essence of his policy intact, he tries to seel it in a new more pleasant-looking wrapping. This is why he replaces his usual bellicose tone by peace rhetorics. This applies, among other things, to the Afghan question as well.

U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

GF021900 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "How Is the United States Safeguarding Human Rights in Afghanistan?"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in the address he delivered in the UN General Assembly, President Reagan endeavored to exonerate U.S. policy toward Afghanistan. Ronald Reagan moved to convince the UN General Assembly that the United States -- a country that has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan for a number of years -- is endeavoring to safeguard human rights and guarantee the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future.

It is possible to say that while President Reagan engaged in high-flown remarks, he seemed unaware of how the counterrevolutionaries, led and supported by the United States, realize their ruthless actions in Afghanistan. However, under the present circumstances, it is useful to mention the following once again. It is common knowledge that a revolution was staged in Afghanistan in 1978. It ended the rule of landowners and opened the way for reforms throughout the country. As for the people, it recognized their right to determine their own future.

Why did the United States immediately turn against the Afghan revolution and begin leading the subversive moves embarked upon by the enemies of the Afghan revolution? Can this be described as anything but a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people -- a move aimed at undermining the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future?

President Reagan talked about human rights. However, it is common knowledge that the hundreds of millions of dollars allocated by the United States for giving support to the counterrevolutionaries are being spent in Afghanistan against the most ordinary rights of the people.

The counterrevolutionaries are being armed by the United States. U.S. experts are training them in carrying out (?brutal) actions.

No, Mr Reagan, you are not concerned with human rights in Afghanistan. You wish that Afghanistan remains undeveloped and its people [words indistinct]. It is due to this that the United States is opposed to the Afghan revolution and is endeavoring to choke and eliminate it through various techniques -- including armed attacks.

Mr Reagan, nothing can be achieved through this. The revolutionary changes in Afghanistan are inevitable -- because they are conducive toward the vital interests of the Afghan people and in favor of their move toward a [word indistinct] and prosperous life.

DRA TRADE GROWING DESPITE WEST'S DISCRIMINATION

LD010856 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Despite discrimination measures by Western states Afghanistan's foreign trade has been developing as planned, and has doubled as compared with the pre-revolutionary period.

At present, the country maintains trade relations with more than 60 countries throughout the world. Goods exchange with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, has a decisive share in its external economic relations.

According to the Kabul press, Afghanistan's foreign trade will total 1,300 million dollars this year. The country imports especially engineering products, agricultural machines, means of transport and consumer goods, and exports carpets, hides, fruit and cotton. Demand for Afghan top-quality hide and leather products has grown. Afghan enterprises have shown their goods at international fairs in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Britain and France this year.

'LIBERATORS' FIRST CONTACTS WITH AFGHAN VILLAGE

LD292127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Fadeyev and V. Goremykin]

[Text] Life is returning to normal in the regions of Afghanistan liberated from counterrevolutionary bands. Only a short while ago, the dushmans held the inhabitants of this settlement in a constant state of fear. They broke into peasants' houses, took money and bread, stole cattle, intimidated and punished those attempting to implement the policy of the party and the people's government. Now, an end has been put to this. Subunits of the Afghan Army, supported by units of the limited Soviet contingent in the DRA, have cleared this region of dushman formations.

These are the first contacts, the first conversations between the inhabitants of the settlement and their liberators. The interest here is mutual. For a long time, enemy propaganda instilled a fear of the Afghan Army in people, attempted to discredit its actions, and inculcated throughts of the supposed self-seeking aims of all infidels in illiterate people. The counterrevolution equally includes Soviet soldiers and those Afghans who are struggling with weapons in hand for the bright future of their country as infidels.

The servicemen also thought of first aid for the inhabitants of the settlement. Cautiously, warily, the first patients approached the Soviet doctors. A surgery was set up in the open street. It is unlikely that any of these old men ever held any medicine in their hands before now, or heard advice about their health from a real doctor.

The tea was welcome too, to say nothing of the kerosene. Its value here, far from the cities and in such complex conditions, is known to young and old alike.

This is the first meeting. For the first time, the words of a party worker are heard; words of truth about the objectives and tasks of the People's Democratic Party and the revolutionary government ring out for the first time across the village square. There is much, very much to be done, both by the people in this settlement, and those in thousands like it, so that the deeds of the Afghan counterrevolution, backed and urged on by U.S. imperialism and its allies, which attempted and are still attempting to doom hundreds of thousands of ordinary people, should fade into the past and be forgotten.

G. USTINOV DEPICTS CAREER OF AFGHAN REBEL

PM020920 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 an 800-word Kabul dispatch from own correspondent G. Ustinov, headed "When the Twilight Thickened." Ustinov tells the story of Muhammad Daoud, a member of the "counterrevolutionary 'Islamic Party of Afghanistan,'" who was wounded 2 years ago escaping from the DRA militia, fled to Pakistan, was trained there as a terrorist and saboteur. He then ran a bandit gang in the DRA, was again wounded and this time captured. Ustinov describes his talk with Daoud in prison, rejecting his excuses that he was "deceived" and "led astray," and says that he "knew very well what was what." Therefore he "will get what he deserves."

AIRPORT BOMBERS IN POSSESSION OF U.S.-MADE MINES

LD030554 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Kabul -- Afghan security forces have arrested a group of seven bandits who organized the explosion at Kabul airport on 31 August. The criminals have admitted that they were acting on the direct instructions of Pakistan. When searched, 35 mines of U.S. manufacture were discovered.

EX-REBEL ASSAILS COUNTERREVOLUTION LEADERS

LD301251 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- "I've seen enough and suffered enough in Pakistan," engineer Abdulkarim, the chief of a Pashto tribe who took the side of people's power with 500 of his warriors recently, has told PRAVDA's special correspondent in Afghanistan. "Military advisors from the United States, China and West Germany, engaged at training centres, taught us methods of terrorism, murder and ability to whip up an atmosphere of fear in Afghanistan. In refugee camps, women, children and old folk suffer from poverty, diseases and malnutrition. They cannot even think of returning home for fear of being murdered. Corruption, vice and brutality best characterise the atmosphere at chief counter-revolutionary headquarters. Those who fight under the 'holy banner of Islam', who pose as chiefs and lords over people's destiny, appear to be at a closer look ordinary frauds robbing their own people, dooming them to inhuman suffering for the sake of dollars and 'smart life'."

"I was personally acquainted with at least two most active chieftains of counter-revolution Burhanuddin Rabbani (Islamic Society of Afghanistan) and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar (Islamic Party of Afghanistan). Who are they?"

"Burhanuddin armed our units and sent them to Afghanistan for 'holy war' by ordering: 'guard all property accumulated by honest work', which means making short work of those who agreed to accept land confiscated by people's power from the feudals (Rabbani himself was a landlord in Badahshan, he owned large land plots in the provinces of Kabul and Nangarhar), 'Ban youths and girls from attending school' (while Burhanuddin's own daughters -- I saw this myself -- travel to school in American cars and lead a fast life). He ordered us," the Pashto chief went on, "to collect taxes from the population, but he appropriated the lion's share of this money..."

"A party programme, drawn by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, stresses the need to realise 'Islam's great behests', it does not contain calls to murder women, old people and children." "But it was Gulbuddin Hekmatyar who published last year tariffs for a murder of his compatriots.

He paid 5,000-7,000 afghanis for a killed soldier of the Afghan Army, 10,000-15,000 afghanis for a murder of a party activist and 30,000 afghanis for one officer."

"They tried to convince us that no one helps them, true servants of the Allah, in their 'holy war', "the engineer stresses. "What an impudent lie."

"Pakistan has been turned into a virtual springboard for aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There, as well as in Iran, a vast network of military training centres has been set up where Pakistani, American, Chinese and other instructors train thousands of rebels to use recoilless guns, mortars, anti-aircraft guns, explosives and methods of sabotage and subversion. Weapons and ammunition are supplied to the rebels in a continuous flow by sea to Karachi and Gwadar, by air to Karachi, Gwadar and Mesrur, as well as along the Karakorum highway from China to Gilgit, and then to Chitral and Rawalpindi. I also know that the aid extended to Afghan counter-revolutionaries by the United States, Britain, West Germany, China, Japan and other countries has already exceeded ten billion dollars. And this aid is still expanding..."

"Regrettably, there are many people who have been deceived, who sincerely think that they fight for freedom, wage a holy war," engineer Abdulkarim said. "But it is a crime to fight against ones people. I have realised that. I'm convinced that this will be understood by others, too; some people will do it earlier, some later..."

PAKISTANI 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTS AGAINST INDIA HIT

LD012240 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 1 TASS -- The PTI agency writes with reference to official sources that during the past three months Indian security forces arrested 90 Pakistani spies who tried to cross into the Jammu and Kashmir State with the aim of collecting intelligence information and conducting subversive activities. The arrested spies admitted that Islamabad's special services are conducting operations directed at undermining India's security and territorial integrity. With this arm the training of subversive agents is being continued at a number of special camps in the Pakistani-occupied part of Indian territory for the implementation of subversive actions jointly with separatist groupings operating in India's Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir States.

At the same time Pakistani Army units are entrenching themselves to the northeast of the town of Skardu. During this summer Pakistani troops had repeatedly provoked there firefights with Indian border guards. At present, according to data of Indian security services, depots of military hardware and ammunition are being built there and there is heavy traffic of military equipment on the roads.

The situation remains tense on sections of the line of control separating the territory of Jammu and Kashmir unlawfully occupied by Pakistan from the rest of India. The Pakistani military repeatedly staged armed provocations recently in the Nubra valley, the Punch, Kargil and URI sectors.

Special attention is drawn here to the fact that the anti-Indian activities are planned with the participation of the United States. New evidence has been obtained lately on the supply of Islamabad with various intelligence information about the Indian Armed Forces collected by American spy satellites.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT GDR FOR 35TH JUBILEE

LD021755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 October (TASS) -- At the invitation of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the missile cruiser GRONZNYY [Kynda class cruiser] and the escort ship BODRYY [Kirvak I class frigate] will pay a friendly visit to the port of Rostock during the period 5-8 October.

The visit will be headed by Admiral Ivan Kapitanets, officer commanding the Baltic Fleet, decorated twice with the Order of the Red Banner.

The Soviet seamen will participate in the marking of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

USTINOV GREETS HUNGARY ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD292001 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] On 29 October, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov greeted Hungarian fighters on the occasion of Armed Forces Day of the Hungarian People's Republic. In a greetings telegram addressed to Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Dmitry Ustinov writes the following:

Starting a socialist competition for the worthy reception of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary and the 13th MSZMP Congress, the fighters of the Hungarian People's Army greet their celebrations with new successes in the fields of learning modern military techniques and perfecting military knowledge. In the midst of the intensified international situation heightened by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism the fighters of the Hungarian People's Army are guarding the peaceful work of their people with vigilance.

The minister wished further successes to the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army in enhancing the defensive ability of the Hungarian People's Republic and in the consolidation of the fighting alliance of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

USSR, POLAND SIGN AN-28 AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

LD012236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] For about 25 years, the Polish aviation industry has been producing the AN-2 aircraft in the framework of socialist integration. Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in aircraft construction has long since gained wide scope and has good prospects. This is evidenced by another agreement between the two countries which was signed by Comrade Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, and Comrade Maciejewicz, Polish People's Republic minister of metallurgy and machine industry. In the near future, the Polish aircraft industry will begin producing the new Soviet-designed aircraft, the AN-28.

IZVESTIYA ON REVANCHISM IN FRG OFFICIAL CIRCLES

PM021017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Chistov article: "The 'Corpse' That Is Ensnaring the Living"]

[Excerpt] When Bonn concluded a series of treaties with socialist countries on the normalization of relations and thus recognized the principle of the inviolability of the European border; when the FRG's top representatives put their signatures to the Final Act of the all-European conference, which confirms and enshrines the permanency of the postwar peacetime arrangement on the continent; and when people on the Rhine contributed their share to the formulation of the policy of detente, then the peoples in Europe breathed a sigh of relief. It seemed that a sense of realism and political wisdom had finally prevailed in the state which had gained the bad reputation of being the only "disturber of tranquillity" in postwar Europe.

However, the return to power of the right-wing CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc has also meant a return to the dogma that brought nothing but mistrust and alienation from its European neighbors for the FRG and an unenviable reputation in the eyes of other peoples. The gulf that was about to be bridged is being widened again....

In its time, the CDU/CSU has not succeeded in torpedoing the SPD's [Social Democratic Party] "new Eastern policy" and thwarting the conclusion of the treaties with the socialist states. Heeding the mood prevailing in Europe and in the FRG itself, Bonn professes its readiness to observe these documents. But at the same time, frequent attempts are being made to interpret these treaties in a one-sided, biased manner and to question the postwar borders in Europe.

Connivance at revanchism is incompatible with the observance and implementation of the Moscow and other treaties concluded by Bonn with the socialist countries. It is also futile for people on the Rhine to act the injured party when they are reminded of this.

The Moscow treaty states that the USSR and the FRG "are united in recognizing the fact that peace in Europe can be preserved only if no one encroaches on the present-day borders." Now Bonn is trying to reinterpret this clear commitment, claiming that peace in Europe can be preserved only if Bonn's territorial ambitions and revanchist claims are satisfied, only if the "German fatherland" in its 1937 borders is served up to Bonn on a silver platter. The head of the Bonn cabinet recently said so openly: "There will be no genuine peace in Europe unless the Germans are granted the right to independently determine their own path through history." Nobody is denying the FRG the right to go its own way; except perhaps its closest ally, Washington. But the peoples have not forgotten where this path has already twice led Germany, Europe, and the whole world.

How do they propose to attain the set aims? Much is being done to shroud this in mystery. It has been said that the "reunification of Germany" will take place "within a peaceful and free Europe" as a result of "the Germans' self-determination" and so forth. These people claim that they only have peaceful means in mind. Meanwhile, however, they are building up their military strength, allowing U.S. first-strike weapons to be stationed on their territory, and seeking the removal of restrictions on the production of offensive arms. Some obviously see in the Pershing II and cruise missiles a welcome opportunity for political blackmail and a means for pressing revanchist claims. They would also like to harness their NATO allies to the chariot of revanchism.

There have been many changes for the better in the FRG during the postwar period.

The country began to free itself from the shackles of the baneful past and flush out the filth of the "Third Reich." The FRG owes these positive changes above all to the noble, selfless efforts of convinced antifascists, the participants in the antimilitarist and antimissile movement, Communists, realistically minded representatives of the SPD, and all genuine democrats and humanists. However, attempts are being made to arrest this process, to keep the country in the grip of pan-Germanism. Much depends on the outcome of the struggle that will decide which path the FRG will follow in the future. This outcome is not a matter of indifference with regard to the FRG's neighbors and all Europeans. We must hope that West Germany's sober-minded, progressive circles will rise to the occasion and not allow the country to be dragged down a doomed path.

Certain Bonn figures are currently fulminating against the Soviet news media. They allege that the latter "identify" revanchists -- who, if they do exist, exist only in Moscow's "feverish imagination" -- with all West Germans; they claim that the Soviet news media "are laying it on thick," and so forth. Well, let us set the record straight, gentlemen. It is not Soviet people who indiscriminately identify revanchists with the West German people. That is a malicious untruth, and it is only to be regretted if anybody believes it. It is the apostles of revanchism and their influential patrons who are trying to identify themselves with the rest of the West Germans and even to put forward on their behalf their own wild ambitions, despite the fact that, as the scope of the antimissile movement indicates, the overwhelming majority of the West German people do not in the least want to return to the path of hostility and confrontation with European neighbors. Consequently, it is not the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are "laying it on thick." The paint is "being laid on thick" in the political spectrum on the Rhine itself and in shades which, alas, bring back painful memories....

If the FRG Government continues to be guided by the Moscow treaty and other treaties with the socialist countries, as is being claimed on the Rhine and if it is seeking to ensure European security, then clearly it should act so that its words are not at variance with its deeds. Europe would unquestionably welcome the manifestation of Bonn's readiness to disperse the doubts and mistrust on the part of the continent's champions of detente which have been engendered by Bonn's current course.

And concerning gambling on revenge, it is clearly a dead loss. The German question has been resolved and is closed. The postwar territorial and political peace arrangement in Europe is final, irreversible, and unshakable. It is guarded by powerful forces which have learned from the experience of the successful struggle against fascism and militarism. And nobody will be allowed to raise their hand against what has been gained by the peoples of Europe through much suffering in their struggle to the death against fascism.

Revanchism has no future in Europe. In this respect it really is a "corpse."

SUPPORT GROWING FOR PEACE CAMPAIGN IN W. EUROPE

LD021032 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 2 Oct 84

["Greenham Common: Struggle Is Growing in Intensity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Shirokov writes:

The ten-day peace campaign, held in Britain at the call of British women, activists of the anti-missile movement, was rounded off with a mass meeting outside the U.S. airbase at Greenham Common.

The Conservative authorities are doing all they can to break the will of the courageous women who have been campaining for about three years now against the deployment of the American missiles.

During the past ten days, for instance, more than sixty people were arrested by police under various pretexts. Yet, the British women are carrying forward their fight. Mass demonstrations are held in different cities of the country against the conversion of Britain into an American nuclear weapon range. This struggle is joined by people from different sections of the population. The delegates of a conference of the Liberal Party of Britain recently went on record for an immediate withdrawal of American cruise missiles from British soil.

The Conservative government is taking repressive measures against the peace movement contrary to the will of the majority of the population of the British Isles. A public poll held for the British television by the Harris Research Service indicates that 66 per cent of those polled in Britain insist on an immediate halt to the deployment of cruise missiles on British soil.

The breadth of the anti-missile movement shows that broad segments of the British public are well aware of the gravity of the present situation in Europe. The Pentagon has started deploying cruise missiles in Britain and Italy. In the territory of these countries, as well as in Federal Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands; it is planned to install 464 Tomahawk missiles aimed to reach practically any deep-lying areas in the European part of the USSR.

The striving of the USA to recarve the political map of the world and to upset at any price the existing military-strategic parity is giving the world public cause for growing concern.

The Washington administration, riding roughshod over the will of peace supporters, is stepping up its policy designed to aggravate international tension and turn Western Europe into a launching ground for U.S. nuclear missiles.

The dangerousness of this policy is being increasingly realised by the West European allies of the USA and is being opposed by neutral states. There is a growing feeling in West European political, business and public circles in favour of the revival of the fruitful process of detente and developing mutually beneficial cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. These sentiments are coming into conflict with the arms race imposed by Washington and the resulting tension in the world. People in Western Europe do not wish to reconcile themselves to the role of a "nuclear pawn" in the White House's irresponsible play and increasingly support the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals. The same is evidenced by the peace movement which is gaining ground in Britain, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other West European countries.

U.S. GENERAL CRITICIZES FRG PEACE MOVEMENT

LD022343 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

General Robert Wetzel, a high-ranking representative of the command of the U.S. troops in the FRG, has launched slanderous attacks on the participants in the mass West German peace movement. According to him, "criminals, anarchists and groups of vandals" participate in the demonstrations organized by the peace campaigners, the DPA news agency reports.

The mass peace actions held in recent days by peace campaigners in Hessen, which holds the key place in the plans of the NATO strategists, served as the cause for such actions by the general. The matter concerns first of all the creation of a huge "human chain" around the city of Fulda, in which several tens of thousands of people took part. The eastern part of the land of Hessen has become an arena of unceasing military exercises during NATO's "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers which have begun throughout the FRG's territory. Organizations of peace champions, activists of progressive political parties and trade unions acted as the initiators of mass actions of protest. This is what has angered the general from across the ocean who is unwilling to put up with the fact that ordinary citizens of the FRG are far from being delighted with the conversion of their country into a NATO practice ground.

It is characteristic that before the start of mass actions of the opponents of NATO's nuclear-missile strategy, the right-wing forces of the FRG kept levelling slanderous accusations at the peace campaigners in an attempt to frighten the man in the street with "possible unrest". For example, the call by the leadership of the SPD to the rank and file Social Democrats to take an active part in anti-war demonstrations has given rise to a storm of indignation among government parties. Both the leaders of the SPD and the leaders of mass organizations of peace campaigners emphasised that purely peaceful demonstrations were meant.

What was done to "put a stop to unrest"? Thus, in Hildesheine, police dispersed demonstrators by using brute force. More than 130 people were arrested. A column of Belgian tanks that took part in NATO exercises was directed in Alsfeld against the dwellers of the tent "peace camp". According to retired Bundeswehr Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Mechtersheiner, some units were even allowed to open fire on demonstrators "should necessity arise".

Owing to the lack of reasons for such "necessity", General Wetzel decided to furnish "ground" for it. His statement has given rise to indignation everywhere in the FRG. Social Democrat Horst Winterstein, minister of the interior of the Hessen Government, disavowed Wetzel by stating that one should not confuse the serious intentions of the anti-war movement and illegal actions of a small minority. Although it followed from the assertions of the U.S. general that demonstrators almost threaten the life of U.S. Army soldiers, even an official spokesman of the FRG's Ministry of Defence pointed out that the command of U.S. troops did not request the Bundeswehr to give assistance to it in the guarding of military facilities in West German territory.

The purpose of Wetzel's slanderous pronouncements is clear to the utmost: By having portrayed as criminals the people who come out for the lofty goals of preserving peace and preventing a thermonuclear war, to create a favourable atmosphere for further drumming up of military hysteria. By the general's logic, any means are good for that. But Wetzel made a serious error. He failed to take it into account that the FRG is not one of America's states, that the citizens of the FRG are not soldiers subordinated to him, and that they consider the task of keeping peace in their native land and throughout the world much more important than efforts to win the U.S. general's favour.

PRAVDA ON TIKHONOV MEETING WITH FINLAND'S SORSA

PM030909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "K. Sorsa's Visit"]

[Text] Finnish Prime MInister K. Sorsa went to a show at the USSR Bolshoy Theater on 26 September.

The guest was accompanied by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

On the same day the Finnish head of government visited the City of Zagorsk near Moscow. He saw the historical and architectural sights of the ancient Russian city.

On 26 September I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a talk with Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa.

In the course of the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, questions connected with the further development of trade and economic relations and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland and with the work of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation were examined.

FINNISH CP SENDS GREETINGS ON ARMISTICE JUBILEE

PM021026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

On the 40th anniversary of the armistice between Finland and the USSR we salute the CPSU and the entire Soviet people with a feeling of friendship and solidarity and profound internationalism.

It was 19 September 1944 that paved the way to a new era for the Finnish people, an opportunity to base Finnish-Soviet relations on the principles of trust, friendship, and cooperation. The path was consolidated once and for all in 1948 by the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. Finnish Communists cherish this fundamental line of our country's foreign policy and are constantly and consistently acting in the interests of developing the friendship and cooperation between our peoples which embraces the most diverse sphere of social life, and of strengthening world peace.

Finnish Communist Party Central Committee

PCI PLENARY MEETING OPENS IN ROME 2 OCT

LD021943 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Rome October 2 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] opened here today. The items on the agenda: the situation in the field of democracy and state reforms, new stage of struggle for the development of the country's southern areas.

A meeting of the Central Control Commission of the PCI was held before the plenary meeting and elected Paolo Bufalini to the post of chairman of the PCI's Central Control Commission.

NEW TIMES PRAISES WORK OF PCI'S TOGLIATTI

PM251024 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 37, Sep 84 pp 12-13

[Unattributed article: "Revolutionary and Internationalist"]

[Text] Twenty years have passed since the death of Palmiro Togliatti, outstanding leader of the Italian and international communist and working-class movement, courageous anti-fascist, consistent internationalist, one of the founders and leaders of the Italian Communist Party, and devoted friend of the Soviet Union.

This anniversary is an occasion for once again turning to the ideological and theoretical legacy of the leader of the Italian Communists and looking back from the postions of today at his vast practical work in those complex years of struggle against fascism, and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Speaking of the legacy of Palmiro Togliatti, it would of course be a mistake to divorce it from the concrete situation in which he worked, to expunge one or another aspect of his multifaceted activity, to "update" one or another of his positions. Like his time, Togliatti's personality was highly complex and contradictory. But for all that, an unbiased analysis of his activity reveals its basic, main features in bold relief.

Central to Togliatti's legacy is his work in charting the main avenues in the struggle for the liberation of the working class and all other sections of the working people of Italy from social oppression. He realized that the way to the attainment of this goal, by no means easy to achieve, lay through social revolution. In the struggle against social reformist and anarchist concepts he always remained a consistent Marxist-Leninist. "By his theory of the revolution," Togliatti wrote, "Lenin restored revolutionary dialectics, rejecting the abstract formal arguments of the pedants, the simpletons and simply the confused. He not only deduced from it the possibility of the victory of the revolution and the building of socialism in a country that had not yet reached the highest level of capitalist development, but also laid a solid foundation for research and action that could and had to be engaged in to ensure such participation of the working class in the struggle against the contradictions of the bourgeois system as would open the revolutionary way to socialism in conformity with the conditions of each country."

For Palmiro Togliatti Marxism-Leninism was a powerful instrument for the reconstruction of the world. "Lenin," he wrote, "returns to Marxism its creative character, rids it of the pedantism of pseudo-materialistic, economist, and positivist interpretations of the teaching of Karl Marx, and thereby makes Marxism what it should be -- a guide to revolutionary action."

Togliatti himself was from the earliest years of his revolutionary activity a defender and propagandist of Lenin's ideas and the creative assimilation of the revolutionary experience of the Russian proletariat. Moreover, in the October Revolution he saw a divide not only between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism, but also "between those who understand the revolutionary tasks of each given moment and are capable of working to carry them out, of fighting for them, and those who, under the influence of the bourgeoisie, its ideolgoy and its organizations, under the influence of traitors to the socialist movement that have entered the service of class enemies, lag behind events."

In an article written for an anniversary of the October Revolution, Togliatti dwelt in detail on the significance of the work of Lenin and the Russian revolution for the working-class movement in Italy.

He pointed out that the Italian proletariat, even when it was not adequately informed of what was happening in Russia, knew, by virtue of its class instinct, that the October Revolution meant that the workers' power had ceased to be a vague aspiration and had become a concrete, living reality. Precisely because of this, after the Bolsheviks came into power in Russia, in Italy "there was not a single meeting, not a single mass demonstration, not a single action, even a limited one confined to some particular category, at which revolutionary solidarity with the Russian worker-peasant state was not voiced." As regards the Italian Communists, Togliatti wrote, for them the degree of solidarity with the Russian revolution and the degree to which it was understood "remained the touchstone for defining the revolutionary spirit of the masses and political parties."

Togliatti creatively developed and applied Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of Italy. Realizing that the communist movement, which is essentially international, can succeed in each given country only if the multiform experience of other fraternal parties is studied, he constantly propounded the Leninist idea that the purpose of such study is not the mechanical transfer of certain historically conditioned forms of struggle and mass work to a different socio-political situation, but to find, on the basis of creative assimilation of the wealth of international experience and at minimal cost, the most suitable ways of struggle for democratic change, peace and socialism in each given set of circumstances.

A considerable period of Palmiro Togliatti's life and work coincided with such an ugly manifestation of capitalist development as fascism. He clearly saw the danger presented to humanity by the Nazi and fascist theories of "living space," the striving for world domination. One of the tasks that Palmiro Togliatti set as general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and one of the leaders of the Communist International was redoubled effort to win over the masses, to influence the working people. In his writings at the beginning of the thirties, one can see the birth of the idea of the people's front. By envisaging the possibility of the development of the proletarian and anti-fascist revolution taking a dual path, the possibility of a transitional period in this revolutionary process and hence the need for the Communists to advance transitional slogans of a democratic character, Togliatti addressed himself to the relation between struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism in the process of the revolution. These theoretical views advanced by Togliatti faciliated further guests within the framework of the collective development of Marxist thought by the international working-class movement during the preparations for the Seventh Congress of the Communist International. Togliatti's analysis was projected at the elucidation of the ways and forms of the development of the mass anti-fascist struggle in Italy and the methods by which the working class would assert its hegemony in this struggle.

Togliatti was a convinced advocate of unity of action among all forces opposed to fascism. On his initiative the Italian Communists proposed in 1933 that agreement be reached among all the Italian anti-fascist parties and groups. And when this proposal was turned down, the Communists, in August 1934, concluded a united action pact with the socialists. In treating of the question of broadening the workers' united front and moving on to a wider people's front, Togliatti emphasized that above all it should be an alliance of the working class with the broad masses of the working people, not a top-tier bloc. He held that in Italy such a front should include also the Catholics and have a military strategy and interim slogans. To build an alliance of the working class and the broad non-proletarian masses it was essential to advance demands "broader" than limited political and economic slogans. These demands could differ from country to country depending on the specific situation and the level of development of the struggle. They should be constructive in character and understandable and acceptable even to the reformist-minded section of the workers while representing in content a "real advance in the struggle against the power of the bourgeoisie and for the transfer of power to the working class."

Togliatti's writings were a significant contribution to the collective elaboration by the Communist International of the problems of fascism and anti-fascism.

As a result of the defeat of fascism and the affirmation of socialism in a number of countries of Europe and Asia new conditions emerged in the world and became the determinants of the specific features of the struggle for socialism waged by the various communist parties in their respective countries. Togliatti was clearly aware that the changed situation in the world following the victory over fascism, a situation that was primarily marked by the emergence on the international arena of the socialist world system, could not but affect the situation in Italy, where immediately after the war the alliance of the anti-fascist forces led by the Communist Party wielded indisputable influence and carried subsantial weight in society. However, the British and American occupation of the country, the steadily growing economic and later also political dependence of Italy on the United States, and the involvement of the country in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc posed before the PCI new and ever more complex tasks.

In his theoretical quests of the time, Togliatti arrived at the concept of the specificity of Italy's advance to socialism on the basis of the creation of a broad unitarian front of the working people and the involvement of the widest possible range of forces in the remaking of the social system.

Soberly assessing the balance of forces in the world, Togliatti did not lose sight for a moment of the threat emanating from the most aggressive quarters of capitalism which sought at all costs to upset the balance in their own favour. He opposed Italy's entry into NATO and conclusively demonstrated the damage this would cause to the country's interests. "Looking back at the foreign policy programme of the resistance movement," he stressed, "we declare that Italy should change its present position, it should orient its foreign policy in such a way as to remain outside all military blocs. It should independently carry out such international actions as would accord with its interests, reject all foreign interference in our affairs, and make its positive contribution to the abolition of the confronting blocs and the creation of new conditions of lasting peace."

Togliatti did not separate the struggle for socialism from the struggle for peace. Addressing a plenary meeting of the PCI Central Committee in October 1961, he said: "The road of international detente, disarmament and peace is the road we propose to take to democratic renewal and socialism. We once again reaffirm this intention and shall mobilize our forces to make precisely this road our perspective, the perspective of the working class and all humanity."

A man of broad political and philosophical views, a true internationalist, Togliatti had a profound understanding of the organic link between the Soviet Union's peace policy and the very nature of the socialist society. "I believe," he stressed, "that not a single workingman, not a single individual, doubts that the policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of peace. And the fact that the Soviet Union pursues a policy of peace is not a matter of chance, it is not due to any transient considerations. This policy organically follows from the very nature of Soviet power, from the entire history of its development, from all that it stands for and everything it is doing."

Palmiro Togliatti attached utmost importance to cementing the ranks of the international communist and working-class movement, to the strengthening of proletarian internationalism. "A party fighting for socialism," he said, "cannot but maintain ties, that is, voice deep solidarity, with the socialist movement which is developing the world over, with countries that have already become socialist and with the parties that lead in these countries, with the communist parties.

If such ties did not exist it would be unclear what sort of a fight for socialism could be waged by a party that has isolated itself in this way from socialism, which today is a reality in the international arena."

Togliatti regarded the experience of the Soviet Union in the building of socialism as unique "capital" which makes it possible to stand firmly on the solid ground of reality, to avoid repeating mistakes that have already been overcome, to work more flexibly for unity of aims in the democratic alliance of forces seeking the renewal of Italian society: "We must never forget that our Soviet comrades suffered, triumphed and fought also for us, for the liberation of our working class and for the freedom of the Italian nation. The experience they have accumulated in their struggle is also our experience: It is the most valuable capital of the entire international working-class and communist movement."

Needless to say, study of the experience gained in the building of socialism did not imply blind copying of one or another "model." Together with the representatives of other parties, Togliatti made a major contribution to the elaboration of the concept of the diversity of roads to socialism.

Palmiro Togliatti was always a sincere friend of the Soviet Union. He paid frequent visits to our country and was well acquainted with Soviet life. He constantly sought to inspire the Italian Communists with the spirit of friendship with the Soviet Union and solidarity with the CPSU.

The CPSU, on its part, is doing everything to preserve and carry forward the invaluable legacy of the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, to strengthen and expand fraternal ties with the Italian Communist Party, the vanguard of the Italian working class and defender of the fundamental interests of Italy's working people.

AUCCTU, AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION BEGIN TALKS

LD022357 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- Negotiations opened here today between a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman Stepan Shalayev and a delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation led by its chairman Anton Benya.

They exchanged information on the socio-economic position of the working people of the USSR and Austria, on the main directions in the activity of Soviet and Austrian trade unions at the present stage. The two trade union leaders discussed questions of bilateral and European trade union cooperation, above all, in the defence of peace.

On the same day, the delegation of the Austrian trade union federation was received by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests from Austria visited the city's taxi garage No 19, where they could familiarize themselves with the working conditions of motor transport workers and the activity of their trade union organisation.

In the evening the Austrian Ambassador to the USSR Helmut Liedermann gave a reception in honour of the delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. The reception was attended by Stepan Shalayev, other members of the Soviet delegation and senior executives of Soviet trade unions.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH PDRY CHAIRMAN AL-HASANI

LD021212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Talks with A.N. Muhammad"]

[Text] On 2 Oct, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had a meeting with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradeship and full mutual understanding, satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of Soviet-South Yemen relations, based upon the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani advocated the further deepening of the friendly relations between the CPSU and the YSP, having an important significance for the development of the whole complex of Soviet-South Yemen relations.

Al-Hasani voiced deep gratitude for the selfless internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Democratic Yemen in performing tasks of economic, social and cultural development and strengthening the national independence of the country.

Certain current international problems were examined, including the situation in the Near East and also questions of bilateral relations. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani expressed concern regarding the continuing deterioration of the international situation, exacerbated by the actions of the ruling circles of the United States. Its unabated whipping-up of the arms race, big power ambitions, and pretensions to dictating its will to the world from a position of strength contradict the basic interests of the peoples and increase the danger of outbreak of nuclear war. In these conditions, all peaceloving forces face the prime task of dealing a resolute rebuff to the adventuristic strivings of imperialism and promoting a strengthening of peace, and of preventing world military conflict.

The Soviet Union, stressed Comrade Chernenko, sets a firm line of placing a reliable barrier against the encroachment upon the peoples' sovereignty and security, and of reviving the spirit of peaceful cooperation in international relations against the aggressive policy of imperialism. For us, there is no more important task than that of preserving peace on earth, and the Soviet Union spares no effort for this.

The struggle to strengthen peace and develop international cooperation is organically linked with the activity of the CPSU for the further improvement of the developed socialist society that has been built in the Soviet Union.

Al-Hasani stated that Democratic Yemen, having chosen the path of socialist orientation, is waging, together with other progressive forces, a struggle for the peace, independence, and social progress of peoples, and fully supports the peaceful Soviet initiatives. He noted the important international significance of the Soviet Union's successes in perfecting a developed socialist society.

On the Soviet side, a high appraisal was given to Democratic Yemen's anti-imperialist foreign policy, and the achievements of the South Yemeni people in constructing a new society under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party.

During the exchange of views on the situation in the Near East, it was noted that the United States and Israel, acting within the framework of their strategic alliance, are marking their aggressive course increasingly harshly with regard to the Arab countries. Its aim is to take reprisals against the Arab national liberation movements, against progressive regimes, and to clear the way for imperialist expansion. The policy of separate deals, splitting the Arab peoples, backed up by the expansion of the United State's military presence in the region, is directed toward achieving that aim.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's conviction that an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict can only be achieved by collective efforts, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. It is precisely this which forms the starting point for the well-known Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement.

Al-Hasani stated that the PDRY fully supports these proposals, which have gained broad approval in the Arab world.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani expressed the common view that the vital interests of the Arab peoples require the closest cohesion of anti-imperialist, national patriotic forces of the Arab countries, including the Palestine Resistance Movement. This is a necessary precondition for success in the Arabs' struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East and guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

Those taking part in the talks resolutely condemned the efforts being undertaken by the United States and its NATO partners to step up their military presence in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions with the aim of expanding interference in the affairs of the states situated there. They also affirmed that the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen invariably support turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Taking part in the talk were, from the Soviet side: Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; George Korniyenko, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Karen Brutents deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. From the South Yemeni side: Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Ali 'Abd al-Razzak Ba'dib, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, PDRY deputy prime minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, PDRY foreign affairs minister; and the PDRY's ambassador to the USSR, Salih Abu Baker ibn Hasanayn.

TV Shows Chernenko Meeting

LD021738 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 2 October, for the first item in its regular Vremya newscast, carries an approximately 1.5-minute video report on today's Moscow meeting between Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The video report opens showing Chernenko shaking hands with Al-Hasani and the camera then moves to show Chernenko standing facing the camera with two unidentified Arabs on his right and Ponomarev on his left: to Ponomarev's left are two unidentified Soviet officials.

Chernenko is shown standing with his hands by his side, and then gesturing toward a table with his right hand, inviting the guests to take their places. He then walks unaided to the far side of the table, lightly touching the tops of two chairs with his right hand before an official pulls back a chair for him to sit on. The camera moves away before Chernenko sits down.

The camera then pans both sides of the table to show Soviet and Yemeni officials seated at the table. Chernenko's hands are resting on the table. The camera then moves in to show a closeup of Chernenko; at one point, he turns to speak to Ponomarev, who is seated on his right. He is then shown nodding in agreement while exchanging comments with those on the other side of the table. Chernenko is then shown turning over paper on the table in front of him and then toying with a pen with both hands

EGYPT PULLS OUT OF FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

LD021619 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo October 2 TASS -- The People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt has passed legislation on Egypt's withdrawal from the Federation of Arab Republics (FAR). On April 17, 1971 Libya, Syria and Egypt announced the forming of the federation as their first step toward unity between the three countries.

The new legislation stops the operation of all joint companies and enterprises within the FAR framework with branches in Egypt and scraps all the contracts pertaining to the location of the FAR headquarters in Cairo, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reports.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN CASTIGATES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD021953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] In a speech at the opening of the latest session of the Jordanian Parliament, King Husayn sharply criticized U.S. policies in the Near East. He came out in support of the Soviet Union's proposal on convening an international world conference on the Near East.

SHULTZ-SHAMIR TALKS REAFFIRM U.S.-ISRAELI TIES

LD022324 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- The meeting here between the United States Secretary of State George Shultz and the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir demonstrated once again that the White House intends further to give every support to its ally in the American-Israeli "strategic alliance" that pursues a policy of aggression and expansion in respect of neighbouring Arab countries. In this connection it is noted here that the Israeli Prime Minister Peres is to come soon to the United States on a visit for the purpose of getting new loans. It is known, however, that as it is the Israeli aggressor is to get from its American patron aid to the huge sum of 2.7 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

The new assurances of Washington's support for Tel Aviv, that were made during the Shultz-Shamir meeting, as it was noted by the American press, encourage the Israeli ruling upper crust to resist any efforts directed at a peaceful, political settlement of the Middle East crisis. This was confirmed once again by the Israeli premier who stated on Monday in Tel Aviv that Israel "rejects the holding of an international conference on the Middle East".

ISRAEL SEEN RELUCTANT ON LEBANON WITHDRAWAL

LD012013 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Commentator Anatoliy Golovastov writes:

Tel Aviv again demonstrated its intention to carry on with its policy of partitioning Lebanon and retaining control over the southern regions of that country. According to news agency reports, an official spokesman for the Israeli Government expressed the Israeli Government's "readiness" after the cabinet meeting held Sunday to "withdraw" occupation troops from south Lebanon provided a series of conditions were met. Pointing to the need of "ensuring the security" of northern regions of Israel, he insisted that the control over the Lebanese territory currently occupied by Israeli troops be handed to United Nations interim force and Antoine Lahda's "South Lebanon Defense Army." Reportedly, it is planned that the puppet army is to establish full-scale control over a nearly 16-kilometer wide strip of south Lebanese territory along the border with Israel.

In case of a "threat to Israel's security," stressed Uri Lubrani, adviser for the Israeli defense minister for Lebanese affairs, Tel Aviv may return its troops to Lebanon any moment.

Thus, official Tel Aviv expressed reluctance to put an end to the occupation of a considerable part of the neighboring country's territory and to hand over control over it to the legitimate government of Lebanon. Moreover, one can clearly see Israel's intention to wrest south Lebanon from the rest of the country for an indefinite time and to turn it into a fief of the thugs of Antoine Lahda trained, armed and pay-rolled by the aggressor. A massacre of the innocent civilians from Suhmur village, south Lebanon, staged not so long ago by occupation troops and their henchmen is a striking demonstration of the methods used by the aggressors and their hirelings to "influence" the local population.

It is not coincidental that Tel Aviv's "proposals" followed the recent visit to the region of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for the affairs of the Middle East and South Asia, and his talks with the Israeli leaders. The unsettled Lebanese issue, just as the outstanding Mid-Eastern problem as a whole, and the retained Israeli control over the occupied Arab territories, including south Lebanon, come in line with the plans of the "strategic allies," bent on subordinating the whole of the region to their interests. Nabih Birri, minister for the affairs of south Lebanon and reconstruction, was right in pointing out that the proposals put forward by Murphy during his meetings with Lebanese leaders did nothing to promote the normalisation of the situation or to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the southern part of the country. His proposals, the minister said, are unacceptable and represent the replacement of the Israeli occupation with the occupation by Tel Aviv's henchmen from the "South Lebanon Defense Army."

IRANIAN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA REFUTED

NC021014 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary from feature entitled: "Pages From the History of Soviet-Iranian Relations"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 54 years [as heard] have passed since the Soviet Union and Iran signed the Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality. This treaty, which has not lost its political importance, foresaw the implementation of a policy of neutrality and the nonparticipation in alliances or agreements directed against the interests of either side.

The Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality also stressed equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs; principles of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness were established in the first Soviet-Iranian agreement, signed in 1921.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we should say that our country has always seriously and persistently adhered to the contents of these agreements. This is of extremely great importance for your country, and it helps your country in strengthening its stand and position in its struggle against the imperialists.

However, the monarchy's approach to the guarantees stated in this treaty was different. Iran's rulers took steps that were detrimental to the interests of the Iranian people and Soviet-Iranian good-neighborliness, and thus constantly trampled on these guarantees.

On orders from the other side of the ocean, the shah's regime constantly resorted to anti-Soviet activities. The puppet imperialist propaganda machinery attributed unbelievable objectives and plans to the Soviet Union, all of which were completely contrary to the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy.

Now, also, there are those who resort to such unsuitable and filthy methods. For example, in relation with War Week, held in Tehran, Tehran Television broadcast a series of programs that included odd accusations against the Soviet Union. The producers of these television programs futilely tried to prove that allegedly the Soviet Union is doing its best to establish its sovereignty in the Persian Gulf, uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan, and also delivers these weapons to Iraq. All these anti-Soviet accusations are completely baseless and completely contrary to fact. Facts show that the Soviet Union has no plans concerning the Persian Gulf, it has never used chemical weapons anywhere, and it basically opposes the use and production of this kind of weapon.

Dear listeners, today also, as in the past, our country bases its relations with Iran on the principles of good-neighborliness and cooperation. These principles are stated in the agreements signed by our two countries, and namely in the Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality.

IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD021716 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 2 TASS -- Iraq's chief military command has circulated a new communique on combat operations saying that during the past 48 hours Iraqi aviation had bombed enemy headquarters, combat positions and other military targets. In the Maysan sector Iraqi helicopters attacked and destroyed an Iranian naval launch. On other sectors of the front Iraqi advanced units dealt blows at Iranian troop concentration areas.

Nicosia October 2 TASS -- As reported by the Iranian IRNA Agency, Iranian artillery fire in the northern and southern sectors of the front destroyed yesterday several fortifications and storage depots and disrupted some communication routes. About 50 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU GREETINGS TO SENEGAL CONGRESS

PM020927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the first Congress of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal (PIT)

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU greets the delegates to the First PIT Congress.

Through its selfless struggle for the interests of the people's masses, for the achievement and strengthening of the country's independence, for its development along the path of national and social progress, and against colonialism, racism and aparthied, the PIT has earned the respect of working people and of all Senegalese patriots. In an international situaton that is deteriorating as a result of the policy of "crusade" against the forces of socialism and national liberation, conducted by the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American, your party's efforts to expose the aggressive designs of the United States and the NATO countries and their efforts to subject African states to their diktat are acquiring great significance. We wish the PIT congress success!

May the international solidarity between the CPSU and the PIT strengthen and develop for the sake of peace and socialism and for the sake of strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Senegal!

The CPSU Central Committee

CAMEROON AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FROM MOSCOW

PM281407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Chronicle" report]

[Text] Paul Dontsop, the ambassador of the United Republic of Cameroon to the USSR has left Moscow.

ZAMBIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Talks at Supreme Soviet

LD282342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today a Republic of Zambia National Assembly delegation, headed by the speaker, Robinson Nabulyato, paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the conversation it was noted that the developing bilateral parliamentary contacts promote the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. It was stressed that the positions of the USSR and Zambia are identical or close on the most important contemporary problems.

Speaker Meets Soviet Counterpart

MB020700 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, today held talks with their Soviet counterparts led by the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Lev Tolkunov in Moscow. During the talks the two sides exchanged views on Soviet-Zambian relations as well as vital international issues, including the situation in southern Africa.

Mr Tolkunov stressed that the stands of the two countries on key world issues either coincided or were very close, particularly on the prevention of a world thermonuclear war, which could become a real calamity for mankind. Mr Tolkunov said their stands fully coincide also in the question of the struggle against neocolonialism in Africa against racism and apartheid in the south of the African Continent.

In reply, Mr Nabulyato said the exchange of delegations between the two countries at parliament and party levels have become a good tradition, which makes a considerable contribution to the all-round development of relations between the two countries.

The Zambian parliamentary delegation is on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

Visits Moscow City Soviet

LD022154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Zambia's National Assembly is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests, headed by Assembly Speaker Robinson Nabulyato, visited the Moscow City Soviet. During a talk, Comrade Promyslov, Executive Committee chairman of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, talked about the municipal economy and prospects for its development. The Zambian MP's were also familiarized with the activities of deputies of the city soviet. Taking part in the talk was Fines Mushauwa Liboma, Zambian ambassador to the USSR.

SAN JOSE MEETING HITS INTERFERENCE IN C. AMERICA

LD012227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] In San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, a conference of foreign ministers of the countries that are members of the Contadora group, Central American states, countries in the EEC and Spain, Portugal, and Greece has been held. Participants in the conference came out in support of the efforts of the Contadora group to achieve peace in Central America. At the microphone is Viktor Anikin.

The conference in San Jose has been a most authoritative forum, thanks to the level and quality of its participants. The heads of diplomatic departments from 9 Latin American and 13 West European countries analyzed the situation in Central America and elaborated the corresponding document. It asserts that the causes leading to the stepping-up of the national liberation struggle in the region's countries are of a socioeconomic nature. The document expresses support for the activity of the Contadora group and its plan to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America.

The results of the San Jose conference have given rise to great irritation in Washington. Not only was the United States excluded, the conclusions that the 22 foreign ministers from the West European and Latin American countries reached completely refute the lie that the Reagan administration is stopping its interference in Central America. The White House asserts that the discord in the region is, they say, a consequence of the activity of agents of Moscow and Havana, the fact that international communism allegedly dreams of how to get their hands on the Central American countries, and that Nicaragua has supposedly already fallen victim to the Marxist plot.

However, the sober-minded participants in the conference, I will recall, saw the root of evil in those systems reigning in Central America through the fault of, primarily, the United States. The refusal of the Common Market to exclude Nicaragua from the Central American countries to whom they intend to give economic aid was another blow for Washington.

The main result of the San Jose conference was condemnation of interference from outside in Central American affairs, which, as is known, is carried out on the widest scale by Washington. There can be no other evaluation of the approval by the 22 countries' ministers of the Contadora Group Act, which is a draft for a peaceful treaty between the countries of Central America. A call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and advisers, as well as the liquidation of military bases in the region, has a most important place in this. Understandably, all of this relates directly to the United States, which is preparing aggression against Nicaragua. The San Jose conference demonstrated the growing isolation of Washington with its forceful approach to the problems of Central America and also condemnation of the policy of state terrorism regarding Nicaragua that is being pursued by the White House.

PINOCHET'S REGIME DOOMED DESPITE RHETORIC

LD022131 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- B TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev.

There has been one recent and "worthy" addition to the ranks of supporters of "Democracy" American style -- those who pay lip service to freedom and justice, while committing hideous crimes. This is General Augusto Pinochet, the hangmen and dictator whose hands are stained with the blood of Chilean people.

Pinochet rose to the status of a "democrat" in the city of Rancagua, 90 kilometers south of the Chilean capital, Monday. All government-owned broadcasting and television stations beamed the general's speech that day. According to a REUTER report from the city, the dictator said that nothing could prevent him from restoring democracy in Chile. "Nothing", he said with the straightforwardness of a drill sergeant, "can swerve us from the chosen road".

Really, there are no limits to Pinochet's demagoguery.

It is common knowledge which road Pinochet did choose: scores of thousands of people have been thrown behind bars in the years of the fascist dictatorship, thousands of patriots have been killed, and about one million Chileans have been compelled to leave their homeland, fleeing persecution of Pinochet's secret police. In short, there is no crime which has not been committed either by the strongman himself or on his instructions.

Why, then, the general now wants to be thought of as a "democrat"?

Fear of retribution for his crimes -- that is what motivates his actions. The flag of "democracy, Pinochet style" decorates the bayonets which prop up the regime. However, no amount of scheming of the dictator, right down to replacing the hangmen's attire and eulogising "democracy" in front of television cameras, can deceive the freedom-loving Chilean people.

COMMUNIST EXCLUSION FROM CHILE DIALOGUE CONDEMNED

PY300015 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Jose Miguel Varas commentary]

[Text] A dialogue between the Armed Forces and one opposition sector, excluding the Communist Party, will not solve the main Chilean problem, which calls for the termination of the present dictatorship and the restoration of democracy. A dialogue in which a large sector has been excluded beforehand is the very opposite of democracy. It is also an inappropriate foundation and it will be impossible to build a truly democratic regime, a regime in which the people may sovereignly choose their rulers based on it.

In recent statements, General Matthei has conditioned the dialogue between the Armed Forces and the opposition on a very clear definition with regard to the problem of communism. The ambiguous remarks by Matthei have failed to address the main, current issue, that is, the continuation of Pinochet in power.

Matthei has not given his opinion on the matter, though it is not difficult to imagine what he thinks.

Several opposition leaders, whose positions are radically opposed to that of the Communist Party, have said that the restoration of democracy in Chile will be inconceivable if Communists are kept away from the table, outlawed, and banned from legal political life. They have said that such a system would not be democratic and would be unstable.

This opinion, formulated by political leaders whose political ideas are quite different from those of the Communist Party, stems from an undeniable social and historical reality and encompasses an impartial evaluation of facts.

Brought to Chile in the 19th century, Marxist ideas have taken root in our country precisely because they have provided a scientific method for the analysis of reality, given answers and explanations to several social phenomena, and given the exploited and forgotten sectors the possibility of reasonably changing society by ending injustice, poverty, and privilege.

The meeting of Marxism with the worker's movement was an early one. It took place at the beginning of the century. The first proletarian political party, which had as an objective to construct socialism in Chile, was created in 1912. Ten years later, this party became the Chilean Communist Party.

Throughout more than 70 years, large groups of workers, peasants, and other working classes, a great number of intellectuals, well-known artists, professionals, teachers, scientists, and successive generations of students, have expressed their support of Marxist thought, and have also become members of the Communist Party.

The repressions of Alessandri in the twenties, Ibanez in the twenties and thirties, Gonzalez Videla in the forties and fifties, or even the current bloody and beastly fascist regime during the last 11 years, have not managed to eradicate the Communist Party. Those repressions have not managed to eradicate the Communist Party from the heart and mind of a great part of the Chilean people, much less from the working class.

No democratic project in Chile can ignore the Communists or leftist forces.

Pinochet's (?ideological) debate experience has demonstrated that to exclude Communists from national life is an unrealistic pretension. This is an inevitable fact that the Armed Forces chiefs must consider before adopting a not only clear, but rational definition in face of the so-called communist problem.

'AMERICAS' MILITARY SCHOOL IN PANAMA CLOSED

LD012304 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City October 1 TASS -- "Americas", the U.S. military school in the former Panama Canal Zone, has been closed. Jurisdiction over Fort Gulick, the site of the CIA and Pentagon training center since 1946, today went to Panama in accordance with the U.S. -Panamanian Canal Treaty signed in 1977. Over the years of its existence the "Americas" school has become a veritable breeding ground of terror and anti-communism in Latin America. Such Latin American hangmen, as Pinochet and Somoza, are among the graduates of the school.

The fact that it was closed, the Mexican newspaper DIA writes, is a result of a prolonged and consistent struggle of the people of Panama against U.S. imperialism, and for the elimination of the colonial enclave of the U.S.A. on its territory.

At the present time the Pentagon is looking for the country where it could re-start the notorious center for training all kinds of hangmen and dictators for the puppet pro-American regimes. This fact, the newspaper writes, is a fine illustration of the Reagan administration's desire to carry on with its policy of breeding new Pinochets and Somozas for the peoples of Latin America.

BITOV REPORT ON EXPERIENCES IN WEST, PART I

PM021509 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 8

[First part of Oleg Bitov report under the rubric "Failure of a Provocation": "A 'Film Festival' Which Lasted a Year" -- preceded by editorial introduction]

[Text] [Editorial introduction] Today we are publishing the first of the reports by Oleg Bitov, employee of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office, about his enforced stay in the "free West." When he failed to turn up for the train which left Venice for Milan, and then for the plane which flew to Moscow, the editorial office became seriously concerned: Our comrade was evidently in trouble.

"Where is Oleg Bitov, what's happened to him?"

We asked this question of the Italian authorities, we telephoned the Venice police, we asked our friends in Milan to check and recheck in case he had gotten "held up" somewhere along the way. In reply, we were only told that Oleg Bitov had left Venice for a 2-day trip to Rome, where, on the instructions of the editorial office, he met with prominent personalities in Italian culture -- screenwriter Cesare Zavattini, poet Giuseppe Fiumara, and writer Luigi Malerba. We telephoned them, and here is what we hear in reply:

C. Zavattini: Yes, he came to my home to interview me for your newspaper. We talked about the movies and literature... I did not notice anything unusual about his behavior. What has happened to him? I don't know, yet, but I have a feeling that this strange affair will probably become well known, even a sensation...

G. Fiumara: I saw Bitov 7 September... The two of us visited the Vatican and went to the museum there. He had a bad leg, and he went to a Soviet doctor for medical assistance. We spent half a day together...

L. Malerba: My wife and I invited Bitov to visit us 6 September. We talked a lot about literature... That makes it all the more difficult for me to inform you now that all the writers of my acquaintance here believe that he has almost certainly been killed...

We no longer had any doubts. Oleg Bitov had not been held up somewhere on the way to Milan, from where he was to fly home, nor had he simply "disappeared." The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office turned to the Soviet representatives in Rome with a request for help to find our comrade. Appeals from the editorial office and from O.G. Bitov's family poured into Italy. We ourselves and our Paris correspondent telephoned there. The reply we all heard was the same:

"No trace of Signor Bitov has been found. He is not on Italian territory. But there is no record at any airport or border point of his leaving our country..."

In Venice, police officials suggested that Oleg Bitov could have been the victim of a crime. Anything can happen, they said. It is well known that many foreigners die in that city every year.

"Let's wait a while," one Venice police officer said to us, "his body might turn up soon..."

As has now become absolutely clear, Oleg Bitov was the victim of a vile provocation by the Western special services.

Why Oleg Bitov? He is a journalist, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's special correspondent, who went to Venice to cover the film festival; his sphere of interest is foreign culture. Our apposite question was unexpectedly answered only recently, 23 September 1984 -- that is, after Oleg Bitov's return to Moscow -- by the London weekly SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. From an item published in this weekly, it appears that Oleg Bitov was taken for what they imagined him to be, some kind of "agent" who was there for work quite different from newspaper work. That is the story carried by a London weekly which has close links with the British secret services, so that, it seems, is the nub of the matter, the answer to our question. Oleg Bitov was the latest victim of the monstrous witchhunt against Soviet people which takes place on the orders of those who wage psychological and ideological warfare against the Soviet Union. While committing crimes like this, the Western spymasters expatiate about "human rights." It appears that for them, "human rights" are a street with one-way traffic.

O. Bitov has already given a brief account of how it all happened in reality, at his recent press conference, and now he recounts what happened in greater detail. We will also continue our story of what the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office and Soviet representatives abroad did to find out what had happened to Oleg Bitov. [editorial introduction ends]

[Bitov report] Last year, for me, was a strange odyssey which I was able to live through only in the hope that in the end, people in the motherland would learn -- the whole world would learn -- the truth about what happened to me.

I was not afraid of dying. I had already come face to face with death at least twice in the "free" West. First physically, then morally. What was more terrible was that I did not want to die for nothing, and what was more terrible still was to die in dishonor. I did not intend to give such a gift to my unwanted "guardians." Never!

To begin at the beginning, early in the morning of 1 September, I met my fellow travelers in the lounge at Sheremetyevo Airport, Soviet journalists who, like me, were going to the Venice film festival. The flight to Milan, then the transfer to the train. Ahead was Venice. And we reached it quite happily. Then we boarded a "vaporetto," a little steamer, and set off for Lido Island. There was Santa Maria Elisabetta landing stage and the street of the same name which cuts across the island. On that street is the Hotel Cristallo. One of my companions was staying there and was the first to be shown to his lodgings. I was told that I would be staying at another hotel -- the Biasutti, on Via Enrico Dandolo, in the Villa Ada. I will never forget that address as long as I live...

It turned out that the hotel was located in four whole buildings, and the Villa Ada, which was earmarked for me, was on the opposite side of the street, about 50 meters from the main entrance. It is important to know that, to understand what follows. Another colleague was given lodgings in a third place -- the Villa Otello... And so forth. Apart from the delegation itself and the official guests, all the Soviets were distributed around different hotels. At the time, it looked like poor organization, nothing more.

The next morning, "Aleksey Ilich" appeared. Or perhaps it was not the next morning, but the first evening. Unfortunately, my memory is not perfectly accurate, but he did appear literally at once. As soon as the concierge had been replaced and the man on the next shift did not speak English, this guy jumped up and offered his services. As interpreter, please note.

He introduced himself by his forename and patronymic: of Russian extraction, a movie director, living in Paris. Well, he sounded like a real Parisian from the way he pronounced his "r's"; he spoke Italian quite fluently, and Russian with a typical White emigre accent; I cannot say anything about his English, because he never demonstrated his knowledge of that language in my presence. "Aleksey Ilich" was living right nearby, in the hotel Cristallo, and said he had been invited to the festival as a guest. It is only now that I remember how we met him all over the place: in hotels, trattorias, even in the street, but never in the movie auditoriums. What is more, "Aleksey Ilich" had no festival ticket. Unfortunately, I became aware of all this too late; at the time, we simply brushed aside his first suggestions -- let's go and eat, what about some entertainment, and so forth.

"Aleksey Ilich" was not particularly importunate, he just kept appearing constantly. He would smile, make yet another suggestion, go away.

Later, I spent a considerable amount of time trying to find out from emigres who live in Paris or visit Paris often whether they knew "Aleksey Ilich." No, there is no such person. I told my "guardians" about him. They always replied: "Ah, how interesting! Ah, how remarkable..." Then -- silience! It goes without saying that there was no comment on the crux of the matter...

The Lido. The weather was marvelous. It did not even enter my head to take the bus to the Palace of Movies. First you take the shady Via Dandolo, then you reach the embankment next to the Hotel Des Bains where Visconti filmed his "Death in Venice." On your left is the Adriatic. Alas, Venice casts a spell over you with its sights, and you forget that it offers plenty of scope for the activity of the special services. I paid dearly enough for such forgetfulness...

I do not want to write about the festival itself, and it would be ridiculous now to pull apart movies which have long since passed across the screens without getting good notices or box office success. On the morning of the 6th, I tried to telephone the editorial office in Moscow, then I told Marina Martinetti, an employee at the festival press center, that I was leaving for Rome in the evening. For some reason she was very concerned about that -- she kept trying to get out of me the whys and wherefores. Actually, because of the scheduling of the movies, it simply turned out that for those 2 days, the 6th and 7th, nothing particularly interesting was planned. I must admit that, according to my original plan, I wanted to leave the festival a bit early and spend the last days, before leaving for home, in Rome -- that would have been more logical, and what a pity I did not do it. But, naturally, it seemed impossible not to go to the Soviet premiere, and that was to take place 10 September.

There was another circumstance which did not enter my head at the time, but which turned out to be very important. All the time I was in Venice, I helped my Soviet colleagues. I speak English, which made our life easier, and I went everywhere with them. Only later did I hear that the special services interpreted my actions as meaning that I was their guardian, engaging, that is, in "surveillance" over my own colleagues, which helped make them take me for someone quite different...

My 2-day stay in Rome was very busy. From the station to the hotel, and at once, after just dropping off my suitcase, to the embassy. Oh, how many times that haste was mentioned to me later -- but all I needed was a doctor, my leg was hurting. Then from the embassy in an embassy car to a residential district, which, in Rome, is a fairly long way away, and I spent a total of something like 4 hours "on USSR territory," again without giving the slightest thought to how someone, somewhere, might be interpreting that fact.

At midday I visited Cesare Zavattini, and in the evening I visited the writer Luigi Malerba. He gave me his new book and some manuscripts for possible publication in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The next day, Michelangelo Antonioni's book "The Skittle Alley on the Tiber" was added to this -- the poet Guiseppe Fiumara gave it to me, fulfilling a request from the editorial office. All this was left behind somewhere in Venice, in the police archives. Getting ahead of myself, I will say that the Italian authorities returned nothing either to me or to my family.

Giuseppe came to fetch me on the morning of the 7th, and took me to the Vatican. Another fatal coincidence for me -- this was when passions were at their height over Agca's attempted murder. And it was Wednesday, the pope was giving his tradional public audience. Then Fiumara and I visited the famous Vatican museum. Unfortunately, there was far too little time, only a couple of hours, and the heat was exhausting -- in Rome, unlike Venice, it was so hot that even the museum walls did not protect you. On my return I met a Soviet writers' delegation which had flown into Italy that day.

I returned to my hotel room -- everything was upside down; they had not only ransacked it, they had made no secret of it. It was not a good room at all; it was on the second floor, cramped, and, most important, terribly noisy. I got the impression that in Rome the noise continued all around the clock, and, for some reason, was even more intense by night than by day. Of course, it was hard to sleep, if not impossible, but all the same, in comparison with my next room, my last night in Venice, it was not a room, but a palace.

In the evening, when the heat was less, I went out to walk around the city, and also I had to buy some medicine which the Soviet doctor at the embassy had recommended. On Via Veneto I noticed that some guy was following me persistently, not only accompanying me, but making no secret of it. To be honest, it had occured to me to stay another half day in Rome and try to make the best use of my trip for the newspaper -- for instance, to meet with Alberto Moravia -- back in Moscow, he had given me his (personal) telephone number. But this guy on the Via Veneto truly put me in a bad mood, and I decided to return to Venice that evening. I know that the head of a Soviet moviemakers' delegation was about to arrive there.

Leaving Rome on the evening of the 7th, I was basically sure that all the unpleasantness was behind me. But at that very moment, as the night express whisked me to Venice, somewhere in the centers of the special services, my fate was being decided.

I was woken by the conductor with a cup of wonderful Italian coffee. The train arrived in Venice, as it should do according to the timetable, at 0800 hours on 8 September.

I took a launch from the station to the hotel. The driver was a redhead -- a rarity among Italians. Perhaps he was not an Italian at all; he never spoke.

In the hotel Biasutti, I suddenly heard:

"I'm sorry, we have moved you to another room. Unfortunately it is not as good as the other one, but after all, you won't be here much longer. We hope you won't be too disappointed."

I had no choice -- the hotel was booked by the festival. So I took the new key, with the tag saying No 57, and followed the concierge to the Villa Ada again. And? The villa was the same, but the room was in the basement, with the bathroom along the corridor; there was a stone floor and one tiny, barred window near the ceiling: not a room, a prison cell...

I must admit I was very hungry -- you can't keep going for long on one little cup of coffee. So without unpacking my case or handing over the keys, I set off for a nearby store. I bought some food, and even a bottle of grappa. I thought: We'll drink this one here before leaving, and I'll take another one home and we'll drink a toast -- "to homecoming."

So I was just preparing to have my snack, when all of a sudden I heard someone talking Russian above my little barred window. It was just like a bad detective movie. I knew very well that there was not a single Russian anywhere near; we had all been sent to different places, and none of the Soviet journalists or actors was staying in my villa. Yet here were two people talking perfectly good Russian, and one of them -- you could not see much through a window like that, but one of them, I thought, was "Aleksey Ilich." The dialogue went like this:

"Where the devil has he put the keys?"

"Well, I don't know, he must have taken them with him."

"Okay, we'll report to Vsevolod..."

That was all. I shall be trying till the end of my days to guess who went by the nickname "Vsevolod." The voices receded, and for 5 seconds or so, only steps could be heard still on the gravel. I did not like that conversation one little bit, but what could I do? Rush after them to see who it was? I would have been too late. Let someone know, but who? There is no Soviet institution in Venice, and anyway it somehow would have seemed ridiculous: Just think, he was frightened by a conversation outside the window. For lack of any other solution, I simply put this little incident out of my mind. I met with my colleagues, called at the press center, collected all the information about the festival which had accumulated in my journalist's mailbox during my 2 days' absence, and went to see the movies again.

It must have been that very day that I saw the terrible U.S. movie "Streamers" (that is what paratroopers call people whose parachutes fail to open, in short those who are doomed to die). The movie was made by the famous U.S. director Altman, made from distinct antimilitarist positions. I attended the press conference held after the showing -- it was conducted in absentia and we talked over the telephone. The director's reply, slightly distorted by the distance but still unambiguous, came across the ocean: "It is my answer to the world political situation." The movie had been shot indoors, all on one set, inside the barracks where new draftees are waiting to be sent to Vietnam under the leaderhip of two chronically drunken veteran sergeants. The ending is tragic: One of the draftees causes carnage in the barracks. If only a good idea had not been spoiled by absolutely obscene language! Probably that is how things are in barracks, but this completely ruined what was in principle a fine idea, and the director and possibly also the script writer had obviously gone too far in their attempt at typification.

In the evening there was a screening of Bergman's "Fanny and Alexander." I am sure that professional movie experts shed oceans of delighted tears over the movie: what psychological depth, what photographic skill and so forth. An enormously long five-reel movie requiring, in my opinion, a great effort of will to sit through. The night was mild and we returned without hurrying. Passing by the main building of the Biasotti, I took the key to my own basement and then saw my colleague to the Villa Otello, to the corner. We agreed to meet at the same corner the next day, at 1500, to tour Venice together for souvenirs. I returned to my own Villa Ada.

The procedure at night there was as follows. There was no separate doorman for the villa: You had to go up to the closed door and press the bell. A buzzer would sound in the main building. Through a mirror or perhaps by closed-circuit television they would check who you were and open the door by remote control. At the same time the light would go on in the hall. This time everything was the same as ever: I pressed the bell, the buzzer sounded, the door opened, but the light did not come on. A long way off, down the stairs leading to my basement, something was glimmering. Well, it was nearby, and I knew the way: I stepped into the darkness, the door slammed shut behind me, and I took one more step... It was my last independent step. From out of the dark I was struck on the back of the head by something apparently not very sharp but heavy.

I came to in my basement room, on the bed, half-dressed; my shoes and jacket had been removed, my collar was undone, but I was still wearing my pants. It was growing light. It appeared to be early morning, but perhaps it was not that early. It was merely that the light penetrated the basement only with difficulty. Or perhaps the darkness was in my eyes, as they say.

Someone was sitting at my bedside. He was sitting confidently, umpressively. He was drinking something which appeared to be my very own grappa. I remember his first words:

"Good morning, Oleg Georgiyevich. Perhaps under the circumstances my greeting may seem hypocritical, but we have to begin our talk somehow. We realize that we have treated you somewhat brusquely, but we were very anxious to talk to you and there might not have been another opportunity to be together."

I also remember my first question: "Who's we?"

But I immediately felt that it was very difficult to speak or even think at all: It was as though I had an iron hoop round my head, I couldn't rise from my pillow. The slightest effort made me break out in a cold sweat.

He appeared to grin: "We are what you in the Soviet Union call interested organizations."

He fell silent and added: "Well, you and I are professionals, Oleg Georgiyevich. Why should we fool each other?"

That was how I heard for the first time that good word "professionals" used in what was a new sense for me. Later, in different countries, I heard it again many, many times: The Western special services staffers never call themselves anything else. There was and perhaps still is a long-running series on British television devoted to one of the grubbiest subdivisions of the British intelligence service -- MI-5 -- with the same fine name, "The Professionals." But at the time the precise import of his reply did not immediately dawn on me and I even asked:

"What, are you a journalist as well?"

"Don't play the fool," he said, growing angry. "You're no more a journalist than I am a producer!.."

"I'm not playing the fool. You hit me and I don't feel well."

"I apologize. The first thing we'll do is show you to a doctor. But now try to get up. It is time we left. Let me help you."

I have tried to reconstruct our dialogue as accurately as possible although it was probably not so concise. But it is not the actual dialogue which is interesting here so much as my response or rather my total lack of response. It is clear to me now that after I had been hit, I was given an injection. A few days later I noticed that the insides of my elbows were completely blue, but that was a few days later; at the time, everything was swimming and I had neither the strength nor the desire to resist and even my questions in our dialogue were somehow inert, if you like. What I was most aware of was that I had been promised a doctor. I allowed myself to be helped to my feet. He handed me my jacket and he supported me by the elbow. He opened and closed the door. I have no idea where the room key had gone.

An automobile. It looked like a BMW, was standing there in the yard of the Villa Ada. At the wheel was a silent black figure who did not turn round -- I am prepared to bet he was the one who hit me. And that silent man knew full well where to go. The automobile immediately set off and seemed to drive a little more than one block. A launch was waiting at a private mooring. At the helm was the same redheaded driver who had met me at the station the day before, and he too knew where to go without being told. The man in black, incidentally, also jumped onboard, abandoning his BMW.

But my apathy was growing deeper with every minute; then I began to shiver, turning hot and cold alternately. I can even remember, with difficulty, where we arrived -- somewhere in the region of the academy, at any rate, we entered Venice along the Grand Canal. We moored again, at rather slimy, unsignposted moorings, and climbed wide steps, marble ones, I think. We entered what seemed to be some very large office. On the desk of the man we had reached was a board reading, in English, "Captain Foster." There were also some initials, but I can't remember them.

Foster himself, if, of course, it was he, was a typical courteous English gentleman, with a pipe. I remember two of the questions he put to me: "Why did you travel to Rome?" and "What is your rank?" The conversation was in English, although an interpreter appeared immediately; perhaps it was partly in Russian and partly in English. When I began to say something about LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Foster specified that he was asking about my military rank. I seem to have been totally unwilling to talk about anything until I had seen a doctor. I really did feel bad. In fact, have I ever felt good since?

After that it is almost impossible for me to set out places, faces, and events in any kind of order. I have managed to do something, but by purely logical means and much later. There was the launch again, with the same redheaded driver -- well, Venice is an island so we obviously had to use the cutter again. There were automobiles, many different automobiles, but it was the first one which, in my opinion, took me to the villa in the hills.

The view was very beautiful, probably the Italian Alps. I think it was at the villa that I met for the last time the man who had been sitting at my hotel bedside. But the main person saw there was a doctor, an Italian called Giuseppe, and with him was a nurse who also served as the interpreter. It seemed that no English at all was spoken at the villa, only Russian and Italian. Again they tried to ask me something, but I was so out of things and uncoordinated that they grew tired. Then there was another automobile, an aircraft, and another room -- but I have no idea where this one was, the windows were darkened. Another automobile in which we traveled for many hours on the freeway; this appeared to still be in Italy. And finally another aircraft where I suddenly came to abruptly, although only for 2-3 minutes. Probably you can only regain consciousness after oblivion, regain consciousness on a kind of isolated island of memory, if you are really seriously ill.

What kind of illness was it? Is there a diagnosis anywhere and if so is it accurate?

On the basis of my sensations it appeared to be something like septicemia or perhaps my organism had reacted to a specific drug by running a high temperature? In any case, I will never know. Someone somewhere probably knows more than I, but those who know will keep quiet, denying everything outright.

The picture I had on that isolated island of memory was as follows. I was sitting in an aircraft seat, again in a cold sweat. There was a twilight sun. The aircraft was coming in to land. Below were suburbs and roads. And I could see that the automobiles were not driving on the usual, righthand, side of the road. I heard: "Welcome to England." I could see on the back of the seat in front of me a green inscription, "Alitalia." My companion in the seat closest to the gangway was called Phillip and he was undoubtedly an Englishman. Somehow I remember that, but even at a distance I cannot form any picture of his face. We were sitting in a rather strange way: The aircraft was almost empty, but we were in the very last row and there were about 10 completely empty rows between us and the other passengers. I turned from the porthole to my companion, I wanted to answer some question, and that, unfortunately, was the end. It is as though there had never been a landing, my memory was switched off again.

On the other hand, now I can add two undoubted, firmly established facts to this isolated memory. First, much later, on one of my tours of England, while my companion was not looking, I saw with my own eyes something I probably was not intended to see: the passport used to take me out of Italy. A British passport issued by the embassy in Rome supposedly to replace a lost one, valid for 6 months and in the name of David Locke, born in Oxford 10 February 1934. (Footnote) (I have already mentioned the sinister meaning of the anagram [Locke plus D means imprisoned] at my 18 September press conference. I have no idea of the significance of the altered date of birth -- O.B.) Unfortunately, I do not remember the passport's number and indeed what use would it be if I did. The forged document was probably burned long ago, together with the photograph, taken I know not when, how, or by whom. I suspect even my mother would not have recognized me from that portrait -- hair plastered down, a foolish expression, and crimson spots on my cheeks. Some wise guy had seen fit to make it a color photograph...

Second, I was constantly pursued by a vision of the leaning tower of Pisa: as though it were somewhere nearby and I had seen it close up -- you will agree that it is so famous that you would remember it even in delirium. To put an end to the doubts, I once took a look at the Alitalia brochure in London. The point is that in Italy all the airports are named for people and I could firmly remember that I had not only seen the Marco Polo Airport, which is in Venice, and the Leonardo da Vinci in Rome, but also the Galileo Galilei Airport. And the brothers confirmed that Pisa airport has been named for Galilei. Consequently, it was from Pisa that I was taken and it was Pisa that we took such a long time to reach on the freeways. But I can make nothing of the dates: The dates were and remain blank.

I never saw Philip, the one who said "Welcome!", again, Just as I never saw Doctor Giuseppe or the nurse-interpreter or "Aleksey Ilich" himself. In the unreal world where I had to spend so many anguished weeks and months people emerged from nowhere with false names and, having performed their allotted role, disappeard without a trace -- and that was what happened at every step. I admit that all the others only interested me slightly, except for the man who appeared at the head of my bed on the morning of 9 September. Who was he? An agent of Digos -- the Italian secret service? Or an agent of the "Intelligence Service?" [Last two words given in English] Or perhaps a servant with two masters? Or perhaps this whole wild story began as an autonomous piece of half-espionage, half-crime by emigres and only later acquired a specific master in the form of the British special services?

I fear that I will not learn the exact answer. The files which contain or which at least should contain the answer are not accessible to me. However, there is one further question, and the main one: Why was this squalid detective story needed at all? Why was I the one who had the "honor" to be the subject of such specific attention and to become acquainted successively with the activity of virtually all the major Western special services?

I will talk about this later but even then, in Italy, this question confronted me unremittingly the whole time I was being tormented by interrogations by the "professionals," attempting to extract from me "state secrets" which I did not know. Did they really take me for someone else? And later, when they had come to believe their own story, did they see my every step from their own utterly specific viewpoint? But why?

At the time this all seemed to me utterly improbable, some kind of bad dream which was on the point of ending. It was only much later that I discovered that the first reports of what had happened to me to appear in the Western press triumphantly announced "the biggest Soviet defector in postwar times who will expose the entire KGB network in the countries of Europe and America." The reports appeared nearly 2 months after I had been kidnapped. That means all that time the kidnappers could not make up their minds to admit to their superiors that they had "bungled" and hoped... For what? Not, of course, that the "Soviet superagent" would tell them everything; that very soon became clear to them. The second hypothesis remains -- and however terrible it looks it fully accords with their daily practice -- the hypothesis that they were hoping that I would somehow disappear without a trace and without a sound...

UK CHARGE TO RECEIVE PROTEST ON BITOV AFFAIR

LD021820 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- Great Britain's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union has been summoned to the USSR Foreign Ministry to receive a resolute protest against actions by British authorities concerned and their representatives with regard to Soviet journalist O.G. Bitov and against the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union which is being conducted in Britain.

RSFSR URGES MORE ATTENTION TO MEDIA CRITICISM

PM021427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[F. Seleznev article: "Answering Criticism by Action"]

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has discussed the question of increasing the attention paid by the republic's ministries, departments, and local soviet organs to critical articles in the central press.

Press criticism is, as we know, an incisive weapon. And it is necessary to know how to use it. "A critical article for us," K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his report to the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "is not a piece of sensationalism, but is a signal whose sole goal is to eliminate shortcomings."

It is from these principled standpoints that the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium recently discussed the question of increasing the attention paid by RSFSR Ministries, departments, and local soviet organs to critical articles in the central press.

Analysis of articles in PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, STROITELNAYA GAZETA, and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA has shown that these newspapers regularly published material on the most important questions of the republic's economic and social development.

As a rule, the articles cover the experience of pacesetting collectives and production innovators in a thorough and comprehensive way, reveal reserves, and pose topical problems of economic and cultural production and the education of the new man.

At the same time the newspaper subject shortcomings, including those in the work practice of republic ministries, departments, and local soviet organizations to sharp, businesslike criticism, give the names of specific offenders, and suggest ways of eliminating negative phenomena in the quickest possible way.

The Presidium noted that ministries, departments, and local soviet ispolkoms on the whole respond promptly to press criticism.

However, there are cases where principled and objective criticism in the central press and other problem-oriented material fail to meet with a committed response on the part of the relevant ministries, departments, and local soviet organs. When discussing questions raised in such items, their leaders sometimes restrict themselves to half-measures and do not remove shortcomings in their entirety.

Some leaders choose mistakenly to hush up criticism and sometimes even shield guilty officials. Others are slow to reply to editorial offices or limit themselves to formal replies. Often replies to press criticism do not come from the leaders of the ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms, as is prescribed, but are given by other officials. Nor is the monitoring of the implementation of measures formulated on the basis of press articles always carried out, which seriously undermines their effectiveness.

The resolution adopted by the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium requires ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms:

To increase the attention they pay to articles in newspapers and the other mass media and to make greater use of them in resolving tasks of economic and social development and improving the communist education of the working people;

To seek to examine every critical article in a businesslike way, to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of subordinate enterprises and organizations for effective elimination of shortcomings revealed and their causes;

To stop attempts to hush up criticism, to make those guilty of breaching the existing procedure for examining critical press articles strictly accountable, and to regularly submit these questions for examination by collegiums and soviet ispolkoms.

With the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of press articles and increasing press influence on every aspect of the republic's economic and cultural life the Presidium has instructed the leaders of republic ministries, departments, and soviet and economic organs and workers in the Council of Ministers' apparatus to establish firmer contact with newspaper editorial officers and to arrange that they should be regularly informed about the activity of the management organs' activity and the nature of the socio-ecnomic problems being resolved by them.

The Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs has been instructed to establish monitoring of the examination of critical press articles by republic ministries, departments, and soviet organs and to periodically analyze their work in eliminating revealed shortcomings and report the results of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LOCAL DEMOTIONS FOR MISCONDUCT REPORTED

PM270937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After a Check": "Demoted"]

[Text] A letter from V. Ruzanov spoke about an unhealthy moral and psychological climate in the Fourth Internal Affairs Department of the Nikolayev Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration and about the incorrect actions and rudeness of its chief -- Militia Major G. Gubnitskiy. At the request of the editors this letter has been checked out with a visit to that place.

As V. Lezhepekov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, reported, V. Zaykalov, secretary of the department's party organization, really did enter in a party meeting decision a penalty against criminal investigation inspector [operupolnomochennyy] N. Goncharov, who committed a violation of socialist legality, despite the fact that that issue had not been examined by the Communists. Party proceedings were instituted against V. Zaykalov (a reprimand was issued) for falsifying documents, and he was released from his duties as secretary of the party organization.

Department chief G. Gubnitskiy has been demoted to senior inspector and moved to another subdepartment for serious shortcomings in his work and his personal conduct. The department's party organization has severely reprimanded him.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH; OTHERS FOUND GUILTY

PM011447 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 2,700-word "Courtroom Sketch" entitled "Without Appeal" by Yu. Feofanov. The article relates the life of crime led by 26-year-old Gennadiy Kalinin, his 20-year-old wife Inessa, and two other accomplices, Daynega and Kulagin. The crimes, ranging from fraud and theft, to murder in furtherance of theft, were carried out in a number of places, including Ivanovo, Odessa, Smolensk, Suzdal, and Riga, since 1980. It is reported that the USSR Supreme Court sentenced Kalinin to death and found the other three and sentenced them to "long terms of imprisonment."

The author describes how the culprits would gain the confidence of "open" and "kind" people by false stories and would then steal medals, awards, antiques, and other valuables from them, not stopping at murder (three murders and one attempted murder). The background of Kalinin and the others is sketched in. Kalinin was born in Ivanovo. After school, he went to military college, from where he was expelled for stealing; subsequently, he was expelled from the Komsomol from "immoral behavior"; in 1979 he went to the university from where he was also expelled; then followed around 2 years without work before he obtained casual work. The background of the others is said to be similar: abondoned studies and then casual jobs of the "same level" without responsibility and with "virtually unlimited free time," and "various kinds of "shady dealings and speculation" -- generating a "vicious circle" whereby "crime pushes people onto the path of barely disguised parasitism and parasitism gives rise to crime."

The writer comments on the culprits' "loss of any civic-mindedness", how people were seen by them merely as "objects to steal from," and how the "most astounding thing was the fact that they [the offenders] were not horrified by what they had done." He concludes by saying that while the defense sought mitigating circumstances in "family difficulties" and the fact that they lived "outside a collective" and that so far as crime in general is concerned "one may correctly reproach family, school, Komsomol, and even the whole of society for inadequate supervision and education," "the choice of behavior is the responsibility of the person himself."

AFP: DISSIDENT ASKS AUTHORITIES TO LET WIFE GO

NC282114 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, Sept 28 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Naum Meyman today called on the Soviet authorities to allow his wife, Inna Kitrosskaya, to go abroad for cancer treatment.

Speaking to Western journalists in Moscow, Professor Meyman, a former mathematics teacher who helped monitor the Helsinki human rights accords, said Soviet authorities had several times turned down visa applications by his wife. She has been offered treatment for cancer of the throat in France, Switzerland, Israel and the United States, Mr Meyman said.

Last year Soviet surgeons twice operated on Mrs Kitrosskaya but she did not receive proper post-operative care, Mr Meyman said. He added that he had handed a letter to a foreign visitor connected with the U.S. Government and the Stockholm-based Conference on Security and Cooperation (CSCE) in Europe, in a bid to publicize his case.

Mr Meyman was a member of a panel of Moscow citizens who monitored the 1976 Helsinki Final Act governing freedom of communications and travel. The panel, headed by Elena Bonner, wife of dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, broke up in September 1982 under official pressure, its members said.

Mrs Kitrosskaya, a 53-year-old teacher of English, has campaigned for the Soviet authorities to increase emigration by Soviet Jews.

PRAVDA CRITICISM OF SEED-SELECTION WORK ENDORSED

PM030907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After Criticism" "'Tomorrow's Grain'"]

[Text] The article published under that headline in PRAVDA 26 and 27 June was discussed at a joint session of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] Presidium. The editorial bureau has been informed of this by USSR Minister of Agriculture V. Mesyats and VASKHNIL President A. Nikonov.

The reply says that there are indeed substantial shortcomings in seed selection work, which was rightly pointed out in the article. Until recently selection centers were insufficiently involved in producing varieties with enhanced hardiness and resistance to drought, lodging, disease, and pests. The selection of hardy spring wheat, oats, certain pulse crops, and early varieties for Siberia and the northern regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan is being conducted poorly. Certain scientific institutions are failing to meet their targets for the production of original seeds, superior stock, and primary seeds of zoned and promising varieties. There are frequent instances of large consignments of seed material of superior reproduction categories being delivered to grain-reception enterprises as part of the fulfillment of grain-procurement plans. Not everything has been done to supply farms with high-quality seeds.

The ministry collegium and the VASKHNIL Presidium instructed agricultural organs and academy subunits to substantially improve the organization of seed-selection work and channel scientists' efforts into the creation of varieties that can withstand unfavorable environmental factors and provide high-quality products. It is necessary to increase the comprehensive nature of the work of seed-selection centers, as well as complete their construction and supply them with the necessary resources. Superior reproduction seeds must be used solely for their specific purpose. It is necessary to fundamentally improve the work of specialized seed-selection farms. The USSR Varietal Seed-Raising Production Association, the VASKHNIL Seed-Raising and Selection Department, the Agricultural Science Main Administration, and the State Commission for the Testing of Agricultural Crop Varieties have been instructed to take concrete measures together with republic agricultural organs and selection centers to organize the production of original and superior reproduction seeds.

AGRO-INDUSTRY COMMISSION STUDIES 1985 DRAFT PLAN

PM020755 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Agro-Industry Commission Session"]

[Text] The latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex examined the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1985 for the agro-industrial complex.

The draft plan determines the further growth in production and purchases of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, and eggs, as well as output from the food sectors of industry.

There was a comprehensive examination of questions of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, the strengthening of the material and technical base of sectors of the agro-industial complex, and also the implementation of measures to increase the efficiency of work by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations and promote the social development of the countryside.

Union republic Council of Ministers Presidiums' commissions, ministries, and departments in the agro-industrial complex are instructed to concentrate the main attention in their activity on accelerating the transition of all enterprises onto intensive methods of farming and increasing yields from the production potential that has been created in the sectors. They must ensure a persistent struggle for savings and thrift, the reduction in the prime cost of output, and the elimination of instances of thriftlessness and extravagance. Agricultural organs are instructed to adopt measures to ensure the organized wintering of livestock in 1984-1985 and increase the production of livestock products on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations, and citizens' personal plots.

Concrete work must be done everywhere to introduce scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming and progressive industrial techniques, improve the organization of seed growing and stock improvement, and ensure the rational utilization of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and other material resources. Particular attention was directed to the timely commissioning of production facilities, the improvement of the utilization of reclaimed land, and the elimination of the lags that have been allowed to occur in the economic exploitation of that land.

The commission approved the proposals of the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries and departments for further improving the enhancement of the qualifications of leadership cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex. An appropriate draft resolution on this question is to be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers. Measures to improve the organization and increase the efficiency of veterinary services to livestock raising and other questions relating to the activity of the agro-industrial complex were examined.

HARVEST 'LOWER THAN PLANNED'; MISMANAGEMENT BLAMED

PM011415 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September in its First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Livestock Units Prepare for Winter." The article sees room for improvement in the use of feed. It points out that whereas experienced stockraisers have ensured good milk yields and weight gains despite feed shortages, others could manage only low returns even with sufficient feed. "Mismanagement, lack of organization, and technological and other failings" are blamed for this. Such failures, it continues, may lead to work stoppages and output shortfalls. It is particularly important to bear this in mind when, "the harvest has been lower than planned in a number of regions." The other main task, the editorial says, is to use feed sensibly, responsibly, and with strict controls, since this will ensure "savings of grain." These tasks, the editorial concludes, are at the center of attention of party and trade union organs, which are working to ensure medical and other services for livestock units. This and the efficient dissemination of the best experience are "particularly important for the success of competition."

FURTHER ON COSMONAUT'S RETURN TO EARTH

TV Report

LD022202 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in its 1800 GMT Vremya newscast on 2 October carries a 5-minute report by special correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov from the landing site of the descent module of the space ship SOYUZ-T-11. Tikhomirov says the descent module is still parachuting through the atmosphere. It has not yet touched the earth's surface. Video shows an object parachuting toward earth with shots of a helicopter flying in the vicinity. The descending object is moving toward completely bare ground. Tikhomirov notes that the landing won't be simple. The cosmonauts, using their sports training equipment on board the SALYUT-7 station, and naturally the doctors of the search and rescue service, as well as the doctors at the cosmonauts' training center who are present to meet the spaceship crew, have all prepared in the most painstaking way for the reentry into earth's gravity. The weather is described as exceptionally good in Dzhezkazgan Oblast with almost no wind in the Dzhezkazgan steppes; thus the descent module is approaching earth vertically.

Tikhomirov describes the descent module and its parachute; the shadow they throw on the ground which draws closer together and the flash of flame as the soft landing engines go to work. And so Tikhomirov announces "the cosmounauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov are on earth."

The video shows a distant shot of a parachuting object approaching earth, then a flash of flame and a small amount of smoke as it lands. The parachute crumples gently to the ground. The video then shows a parachute fluttering on the ground with a shot of Solovyev, eyes closed, in his spacesuit in the sunlight. He opens his eyes briefly. He appears to be in his module seat, which has been removed from the module. His helmet is on. Then follows a brief interview with Atkov, also still in his spacesuit but helmetless and looking alert. He also is in what appears to be the seat from the spacecraft, now placed outside on the grass. During the interview, Atkov cheerfully expresses admiration for Commander Kizim and praises his handling of the landing process.

The video shows Solovyev seated as before, next to Atkov, and then Kizim is interviewed in his spacesuit, helmet on and seated in his module chair outside. Smiling, he speaks of his happiness at being back with his friends on earth and says they all feel well.

Next, the video shows an interview with Solovyev, who said it is good to be back but speaks of his sadness that the mission is over. He is still in his spacesuit and helmet and is seated on his chair surrounded by people during the interview.

Then comes a video interview with Atkov by Tikhomirov. The report closes with a video shot of one of the cosmonauts being carried in their chair into an orange tent followed by a man in a white coat.

Flight Personnel Greeted

LD021447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent greetings to the scientists, designers, engineers, technical staff and workers, and all collectives and organizations which took part in the preparation and realization of the most prolonged space flight on the SALYUT-7/SOYUZ orbital scientific research complex, and to cosmonauts Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev, and Oleg Yuriyevich Aktov. The greetings say:

Dear Comrades! Our country has made a fresh and outstanding achievement in the study and mastering of outer space. Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev and Oleg Yuriyevich Atkov have completed the longest orbital flight in history -- 237 days. In the course of the work, two visiting expeditions boarded the complex. In the first was an international crew comprising Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov, and citizen of the Republic of India, Rakesh Sharma. The flight of the Soviet-Indian crew showed once again the Soviet Union's aspirations to use space for peaceful purposes. The program of the work of the second expedition was also fulfilled successfully by Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya, and Igor Volk. A women cosmonaut walked in space for the first time.

Over the 237 days of the main expedition's work an extensive complex of geophysical, biotechnological, and technical research and experiments was carried out. The information acquired is of great importance for varous branches of science and industry, and for the further development of cosmonautics. Considerable work was carried out by Comrades Kizim and Solovyev outside the station. They walked in space six times and carried out complex assembly operations with great skill.

The functioning of the SALYUT-7 science station, which has been in near-earth orbit for about 2 and 1/2 years, including 595 days in manned mode, is evidence of the high efficiency of Soviet space complexes. At the roots of all our achievements in the peaceful study and mastering of space lie the bold ideas and purposeful energy, the skillful and conscientious labor of scientists, designers, cosmonauts, engineers, technicians, and workers. As a result of the successful implementation of the longest manned flight in the history of cosmonatics, a worthy contribution has been made to the resolution of the 11th 5-Year-Plan tasks mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress in the further study and mastery of outer space.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers highly value your feat, dear Comrades Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev, and Oleg Yuriyevich Atkov. They heartily congratulate you on the excellent fulfillment of a manned flight unprecedented for its length and for its multifaceted research and experiments.

We warmly congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and workers, the specialists of the cosmodrome, the cosmonaut training center, the flight control center, the command-and-measurement and search-and-rescue complexes, and all collectives and organizations which took part in the realization of this flight on board the SALYUT-7/SOYUZ scientific research complex. Dear Comrades, we wish you fresh successes in your important and responsible work, in the name of progress and peace, for the good of the whole of mankind.

Cosmonauts Awarded

LD021309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1219 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] By decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, for successful accomplishment of a long space flight on the orbiting scientific-research complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ and the courage and heroism manifested in this achievement, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal. To mark the feat of Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade Kizim, a bronze bust will be erected at the hero's birthplace.

For successful accomplishment of a long space flight on the orbiting scientific-research complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ and the courage and heroism manifested in this achievement the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred on Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Akekseyevich Solovyev the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

For accomplishment of a space flight on the orbiting scientific-research complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the title of USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut on Oleg Yuriyevich Atkov.

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For successful accomplishment of a long space flight on the orbiting scientific-research SALYUT-7/SOYUZ and the courage and heroism manifested in this achievement, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the award of the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal to Pilot-Cosmonaut Comrade Oleg Yuriyevich Atkov.

EXTREME EASTERN USSR RECEIVES NEW TV PROGRAM

OW020231 [Editorial Report] Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian on 1 October carries an article on the back page, which reads: "New Step in the Development of Television Broadcasting. A new television program the "Dubl-1" [Double-1] of the second all-union program will go on the air on 1 October this year. In scope and content the program will fully correspond with the second all-union program. Programs over "Dubl-1" will begin at 0000 Moscow time [2100 GMT] and conclude at approximately 1500 hours [1200 GMT]. During the first stage, it will be received by residents of the cities of Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and areas adjacent to them. Broadcasts will be transmitted through the same transmitters, which are presently relaying local television programs. With the introduction of this program, 5-zone broadcasting of both the first and second all-union programs will be implemented. The program for the "Dubl-1" version of Central Television's second program will be printed in the zonal edition of the weekly GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA for Kamchatka, Magadan, and Sakhalin Oblasts."

KAMCHATKA RECEIVES SECOND ALL-UNION PROGRAM

LD011855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The inhabitants of Kamchatka have received the second all-union program of Central Television for the first time. Thousands of kilometers and nine time zones separate the peninsula from the capital. Taking the complex weather conditions into account, radio and television broadcasts are sometimes the only source of information and the only opportunity to feel the pulse of our country's life. Construction of radio-relay lines and assembly of a Moskva system television station are in progress on Kamchatka at the moment. This is a convenient and economical installation which can be set up at any settlement on the peninsula.